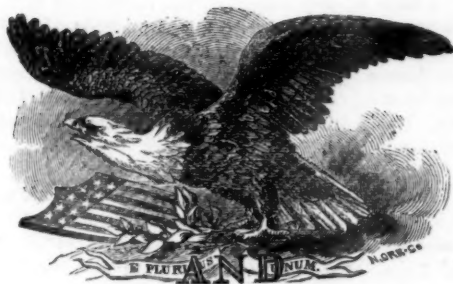


# ARMY



# NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

## JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME VI.—NUMBER 38.  
WHOLE NUMBER 296.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1869.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.  
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, No. 39 Park Row

### CONTENTS OF NUMBER THIRTY-EIGHT.

New Phase of the Alabama	Historical Gleanings	599
Claims	Sunken Treasure	599
The Army	Instruction for Cavalry Re-	599
Army Personal	cruits	599
Army Gazette	Indian Prospects	600
The Navy	The Cuban Question	600
Various Naval Items	Abstract of Special Orders is-	600
Navy Gazette	ssued from the Adjutant-Gen-	600
From the Gulf to the Plains	eral's Office for the week	600
Officers and Gentlemen	ending May 3, 1869	602
The Issue of Clothing	Correspondence of Napoleon I. 602	602
How to Provide for the Wid-	Military in France	603
ows	Custer's Method with the In-	603
Brevet Brigadier-General Miles	dians	603
Dr. McAlister	Another Proposed Ship Canal	603
Comus-Mortual	Foreign Military Matters	604
Brevet Major Porter	The National Guard	604

### NEW PHASE OF THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

ANXIETY regarding the nature of Mr. MOTLEY's instructions is confined mainly, we presume, to the other side of the Atlantic. Here the feeling seems to be general, that we have no new propositions to make on the subject. We have wasted five years in a discussion whose upshot was the Convention so summarily rejected. Whatever may be the result of this affair, now, for the first time, the country has put itself in a position comporting with its dignity.

The difficulty the British Government may find in making up its mind regarding the *Alabama* question our Government has not shared. From the first America has felt that international wrong had been done for which reparation was due. That was its tone when Mr. ADAMS represented us at London, nor has any intimation of a change of opinion ever been given. Mr. SEWARD insisted always that the responsibility of the *Alabama* should be conceded, to start with—he never abandoned that position. His first great mistake was in sending Mr. JOHNSON to yield the very point he had been contending for; and his second was in apparently sanctioning—desirous, no doubt, to end the affair within his own official term—the poor patchwork of a protocol which our Ambassador arranged. But the American people never proposed to bargain away their valid claim, or to submit to the doubtful issue of arbitration what they felt to be beyond reasonable question. They proposed originally, and they propose still, to begin with an acknowledgement of responsibility. If they cannot get that now, they will bide their time. If the English papers call this a *belligerent* sentiment, their notion of belligerency is different from ours. But, in describing an acknowledgement of responsibility for a clear wrong to be a "disgraceful capitulation," as the *Standard* does, and to be "public humiliation," as the *Times* does, the London press is doing its country ill service. It is only making that really "humiliating" and "disgraceful" which, but for its brag-gart words, would not be; since it is neither a national nor an individual shame to acknowledge the wrong one has done. And, indeed, as our people have never had but one idea, namely, that the *Alabama* claims must be paid, not referred with a doubt of payment, we believe it would have been well for the Government to have examined and liquidated long ago the immediate claims presented by merchants, ship-owners, and under-writers for the ravages of the British cruisers, and so to have made an exclusively national claim of the affair at once. Whether, in that case, or in the present, Canada should be regarded as "col-lateral security" for the debt; whether it would

be just to call such a claim one held *in terrorem*, are points more discussed by English than Ameri-can journals. We have a confidence that some day the debt will be paid in principal and interest; and if this confidence be ill-founded, at least we shall not have contradicted by our action the unmistak-able sentiment of the entire American people re-garding the injury done us by Great Britain during the war. It would be better to lose the debt than to lose this feeling of what international law and courtesy require.

It has been admitted on all hands that there are two causes of international grievance existing be-tween England and America; one of sentiment, or feeling, and the other of legal liability under inter-national law. So far as diplomacy is concerned, the latter will naturally assume the more promi-nence, as being the only one that can actually be measured by pecuniary damages. So far as the people are concerned, the former will always rankle most, unless removed, since a great national sentiment can never be appeased by the payment of a million of pounds to a few individuals. And it is precisely because the sense of general injury outweighs the proposed legal reparation that the popular dissatisfaction is so great. "The laity in any country," it has well been said, "do not stop to consider points of law, but they have an in-stinctive appreciation of the *animus* that actuates the policy of a foreign nation. Add to this, what every sensible American knew, that the moral sup-port of England was equal to an army of 200,000 men to the Rebels, while it insured us another year or two of exhausting war. It was not so much the spite of her words (though the time might have been more tastefully chosen) as the actual power for evil in them, that we felt as a deadly wrong."

The question now asked is, what does America de-mand? And to this some very astonishing answers have been given by the British press. The *Star*, Mr. BRIGHT's organ, says that the war claims are "startling and vaguely enormous," and the *Times* says they are "portentous." The *Limerick Chron-icle* says that they are \$650,000,000, and the Lon-don *Times* says they are £422,000,000. The *Broad Arrow*, which shows its special information re-garding America by talking of its people as "President GRANT's subjects," thinks that the bill is too large to be "worth the trouble of protest," and that "it is quite time that our policy, with re-spect to America, should be a policy capable of being enforced, if need be, with power as well as courtesy." As we understand the question, America has no longer any demands to make. She has long enough stood as suppliant for the redress of wrongs to which the whole world is witness. A British ship, built in a British dock-yard, of British materials, manned with a British crew, and supplied with British guns, powder and shot, was sent out from a British port to make war on American commerce. That ship pretended to be a Confederate cruiser; but no action of America, and none of England, either gave or could give to her any nationality whatever; certainly the Eng-lish interpretation of the Queen's Proclamation is that it conferred no such recognition of nationality. Well, then, we find a cruiser, escaping under such circumstances, received into British colonial ports, and supplied with coal and provisions, while her officers are welcomed by British officials. The *Alabama* never saw a Confederate port; to all in-

tents and purposes she was a British cruiser; and yet the British Government wishes to make the question, whether it is responsible for this spawn of its own dock-yards, one for preliminary arbi-tration. We do not propose to put ourselves any longer in the undignified position of beseeching a settlement. Whatever wrong was done in this matter was done by England, and it is not custom-ary for the injured party to make the apology in international more than in individual differences.

The latest wrong impression, meanwhile, which the British public seems to have got, is that "new, startling and enormous" demands have been made by America. Nothing of the sort is true. The Senate's business was to reject or accept the old treaty, not to dictate the basis of a new one—and that it has done. No figures like those already quoted have ever been suggested as the basis of the *Alabama* settlement. It is for us to make our com-plaint, and we have done so. It is for England to offer us such reparation as the case deserves. If she cannot even begin by seeing that she is wrong, there is an end of the argument. We will do the best we can, at the best moment we can, to obtain the reparation which is now refused.

WE are nigh upon the time set apart by the organization known as the Grand Army of the Re-public for strewing flowers on Union soldiers' graves. The second annual observance of this ceremony is set down for the 30th day of May; and we cheerfully comply, to the extent of our power, with General LOGAN's request to make the fact known—the more especially as Congress has con-ferred a national significance upon this beautiful custom by authorizing the publication of its com-memoration throughout the country, in a national recognition of sympathy with the object it seeks to attain. It is, indeed, a touching and tasteful cere-mony; it seeks not to add more garlands to the living, but to give a nosegay of remembrance to the memories of those who died for the nation. To other memorial celebrations of the civil war there are sometimes objections of want of appro-priateness, or of self-seeking, and what not—to this service of gratitude and love there can be none. So long as flowers shall bloom and hands shall live to pluck them, so long, let us trust, our children's children will fling these floral tributes on patriot graves—until their dust and their tombs are mixed in the undistinguished dust of the earth, their resting places unknown, and their individual monuments remaining only in the nation's history and in the hearts of their countrymen.

EXTRAORDINARY military operations are reported in the West Indies. Every few days comes news something like this: "President SALNAVE bom-barded Aux Cayes between eight and nine o'clock this morning, but failed to produce any effect on the insurgent garrison." These little matutinal military exercises are reported about as one might speak of a brisk April shower, or a rise in the price of sugar. Some days or weeks later we find the army in question is battering away for an hour or two at some other point. The idea seems to be to collect gradually powder and ball enough to furnish an hour's leisurely fire from a battery of artillery, and then to let it off against some insurgent town; then to march off and collect more powder and more shot, so as to have more of this queer sort of fun.



## THE ARMY.

THE headquarters of the Fifth U. S. Infantry have been transferred from Fort Hays to Fort Harker.

TROOPS H and I, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, were ordered, April 28th, to move by easy marches to Fort Dodge, and on their arrival at that post, report to Brevet Colonel A. D. Nelson, U. S. Army, for further orders.

So much of General Orders No. 49, from the Headquarters First Military District, dated April 14, 1869, as established the Sub-District of Lynchburg, and assigned Major John M. Goodhue, U. S. Army, to the command thereof, has been revoked.

TROOP M, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, was ordered, April 27th, to Camp Beecher, via Fort Harker, to take post at that place. On the arrival of Troop M, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, at Camp Beecher, Co. H, Fifth U. S. Infantry, will proceed to Fort Harker and take post there.

THE posts of Fort Smith, Arkansas, and Fort Gibson, C. N., will hereafter be supplied via the Arkansas River. All other posts in the Indian Territory, except Camp Supply, will be supplied via Fort Harker, Kansas. The quartermaster's depot at Fort Gibson, C. N., is discontinued.

ANDREW Roman, a soldier, brother of a San Francisco book publisher, was killed on the 18th of March. He had been detailed on guard, and was proceeding to his post of duty, when his foot slipped on the steps. He fell, and his musket was discharged, the ball passing through his head, carrying away the back part of his skull.

COMPANY C, Fifth U. S. Infantry, will be relieved from duty at Fort Wallace, Kansas, and will march to Lake Station, C. T., on the mail route from Phil. Sheridan to Denver City, and establish a camp in that vicinity. The protection of the mail route from Cheyenne Wells to Kiowa Station, is devolved upon the commanding officer of this camp.

THE following changes are provided for in General Orders No. 13, headquarters Department of the Columbia, April 1st: Company I, First U. S. Cavalry, has been ordered to Churchill Barracks, Nevada; Company C, Twenty-third Infantry, to Camp Harney, Oregon; Company K, Twenty-third Infantry, will relieve Company A, First Cavalry, Fort Klamath, Oregon.

THE Montana Post of March 19th reports a severe fight between a company of soldiers and a party of Sioux Indians in Gallatin Valley. Four Indians were killed. The Montana News Letter of the 21st of March reports that during the previous week a band of Blood Indians made an attack on a saw mill on Benton Creek, 18 to 20 miles north-east of Diamond City—their object undoubtedly being to burn the mill, massacre the whites in the vicinity, and get away with all the stock. They were repulsed by the employes, but succeeded in driving off some cattle.

PARAGRAPH 1, Special Orders No. 57, current series, from Headquarters Department of the Missouri, which directs that the seven companies of the Fifth U. S. Cavalry march from Fort Lyon to Fort Hays, is hereby amended to read as follows: The seven companies of the Fifth U. S. Cavalry at Fort Lyon, will move by easy marches to Phil. Sheridan and encamp on the North Fork of the Smoky Hill, where they will remain until their animals are in condition to move to the Department of the Platte, when the command will march to Fort McPherson, Nebraska, and on its arrival be reported to the commanding general Department of the Platte for further orders. The mounted recruits at Fort Harker are assigned to the Fifth U. S. Cavalry. Brevet Colonel W. B. Royall, major Fifth U. S. Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Harker, and assume command of the detachment and march with it to Fort McPherson.

By General Orders from Headquarters Department of the Missouri, the District of the Indian Territory is discontinued. The Sixth U. S. Infantry will occupy the posts of Forts Smith, Gibson and Arbuckle, with headquarters at Fort Gibson. The post at Medicine Bluffs, I. T., will be occupied by six companies (B, C, D, E, L, and M,) of the Tenth U. S. Cavalry, under command of Brevet Major-General B. H. Grierson, colonel Tenth U. S. Cavalry, who will have military charge of the Reservation of the Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches. Brevet Colonel A. D. Nelson, lieutenant-colonel U. S. Infantry, is assigned to the command of the battalion composed of companies A, F, G, H, I and K, of the Tenth U. S. Cavalry, and

will have military charge of the Reservation of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, south of Arkansas. He will conduct those Indians to their reservation and will establish thereon a post for his command, at a point convenient for exercising the necessary control over said Indians. The Districts of Kansas and of the Upper Arkansas are discontinued.

In a letter received at Lieutenant-General Sheridan's headquarters, May 3, 1869, General D. S. Stanley, writing under date of March 28th, from Fort Sully, says: "Every thing that has been done to make peace with the Sioux as a nation is an entire failure. The Indians are just as far from peace as they were two years ago. They have boasted, while near this place, of having killed white men this winter over on the Platte, and of stealing horses. I believe there are war parties out now to depredate on the line of the Pacific Railroad. Their hostility may run on in the same way without showing itself only by an occasional murder, though I fear it may develop a worse form in the way of heavy attacks on the frontier. Unfortunately for the ideas of our peace advocates, these Indians say they do not want peace; that the whites are afraid of them, which is the reason we send so much for them to eat; that they will make us leave this country, and will stop the boats on the Missouri River."

THE following changes in the stations of troops, First U. S. Infantry, in the Department of the Lakes, were ordered, April 27th, and will be effected as soon as practicable: The companies to go to posts on the upper lakes will be moved as soon as navigation opens, of which due notice will be given to the companies concerned; Company K, now at Fort Wayne, will proceed to and take post at Fort Wilkins. Upon the arrival of this company, the detachment of Company E, now garrisoning Fort Wilkins, will proceed to and take post at Fort Brady; Company E, now at Fort Gratiot, will proceed to and take post at Fort Brady; Company D, now at Fort Wayne, will proceed to and take post at Fort Brady; Company F, now at Fort Wayne, will proceed to and take post at Fort Mackinac. Upon the arrival of this company, the detachment of Company B, now garrisoning Fort Mackinac, will proceed to and take post at Fort Gratiot; Company H, now at Fort Wayne, will proceed to and take post at Fort Gratiot; Company A, now at Fort Gratiot, will proceed to and take post at Fort Wayne. The movements of troops will be made by boat. Pursuant to instructions from the commanding general Military Division of the Atlantic, Companies C, now at Fort Wayne, and G, now at the U. S. Arsenal, Dearbornville, Michigan, will proceed without delay, under command of the major of the First Infantry, to, and take post at Fort Porter, Buffalo, New York. Company G, will move by rail to Detroit, and the two companies thence by boat to Cleveland and by rail to Buffalo. The commanding officer of the battalion will report its arrival at Fort Porter to the commanding general Department of the East. The detachment of Company G, now at Fort Brady, will be moved, by boat, at an early day, to Fort Porter, New York.

THE following officers reported at Headquarters Department of Louisiana, for the week ending April 24, 1869: Brevet Brigadier-General Frederick Myers, division quartermaster-general; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. C. Moore, captain Fortieth Infantry; Brevet Captain Gustave Magnitzky, second lieutenant Thirty-ninth Infantry; Brevet Captain Wm. H. French, Jr., first lieutenant Nineteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant G. H. Radetzki, Twenty-eighth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Hampden S. Cattell, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Captain John M. Hamilton, U. S. A.; Captain Emil Adam, U. S. A.; Second Lieutenant Samuel K. Thompson, U. S. A.; First Lieutenant Charles L. Cooper, U. S. A.; Brevet Major Harvey E. Brown, assistant surgeon U. S. A.; Lieutenant W. H. H. Cuirell, Seventeenth Infantry; Brevet Colonel J. B. Hoyman, lieutenant-colonel; Captain F. F. Bennett, U. S. A.

By order of Brevet Major-General Pope, commanding Department of the Lakes, Brevet Brigadier-General M. D. Hardin, major First U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from duty as acting judge-advocate of the Department of the Lakes, and ordered to Fort Porter, Buffalo, New York, reporting his arrival to the Commanding General Department of the East. The Commanding General avails himself of this opportunity to express to General Hardin the high estimation with which he regards him, and to thank him for the zealous and efficient manner in which he has always performed the duties committed to his charge.

A GENERAL Court-martial was ordered to convene at Fort McKavett, Texas, on the 30th of April. Detail for the Court: Captain Henry Carroll, Ninth Cavalry; Captain F. M. Crandal, Forty-first Infantry, brevet lieutenant-colonel U. S. A.; Captain Edward M. Heyl, Ninth Cavalry; First Lieutenant Byron Dawson, Ninth Cavalry; First Lieutenant Thomas Sharp, Forty-first Infantry; Second Lieutenant John L. Bullis, Forty-first Infantry; Second Lieutenant George W. Budd, Ninth Cavalry, judge-advocate.

## ARMY PERSONAL.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days has been granted to Acting Assistant Surgeon A. C. W. Young.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days was granted First Lieutenant George E. Albee, Forty-first Infantry, April 21st.

BREVET Major-General C. Grover, lieutenant-colonel U. S. Infantry, will remain on duty at Fort Craig, N. M., until further orders.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon J. K. Walsh, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at the post of Jefferson, and ordered to Canton, Texas.

BREVET Colonel George W. Schofield, major U. S. Infantry is announced as acting assistant inspector-general of the Department of the Missouri.

THE leave of absence for twenty days granted to Brevet Major J. H. Lord, regimental quartermaster Second Artillery, was extended ten days, April 21st.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply for an extension of thirty days, has been granted Captain Joseph B. Rife, Sixth U. S. Infantry.

SECOND Lieutenant A. D. Bache Smead, Third U. S. Cavalry, has been ordered to Fort Union, to report to the commanding officer of his regiment for duty.

FIRST Lieutenant Donald McIntosh, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, has been relieved from duty at Fort Harker and ordered to proceed to Fort Hays and join his company.

PERMISSION to delay reporting for duty at the station of his company, for seven days, has been granted Captain S. M. Whitside, Sixth Cavalry, brevet major U. S. Army.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to leave the limits of the Fifth Military District, has been granted to Second Lieutenant W. V. Wolfe, Thirty-fifth Infantry.

BREVET Brigadier-General Morris S. Miller, lieutenant-colonel and deputy quartermaster-general U. S. A., is announced as chief quartermaster of the Fifth Military District.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply for an extension of six months, has been granted Brevet Major H. A. Huntington, first lieutenant Fourth U. S. Artillery.

CAPTAIN J. M. Williams, Eighth Cavalry, has been relieved from temporary duty at the Headquarters Department of California, and ordered to join his company without delay.

BREVET Major John N. Craig, captain Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from duty with his company, and ordered to report in person at the Headquarters of the Missouri.

FIRST Lieutenant W. I. Reed, U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and ordered to proceed to his home and report from thence by letter to the adjutant-general of the Army.

CAPTAIN Frank T. Bennett, late of the Thirty-ninth Infantry, waiting orders, has been detailed for signal duty at Headquarters Department of Louisiana, and will report to the commanding general, for instructions.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Williams, major U. S. Infantry, has been ordered to report to the commanding officer Sixth U. S. Infantry, for assignment to the command of one of the posts to be occupied by that regiment.

BREVET Major-General C. R. Woods, lieutenant-colonel Fifth U. S. Infantry, has been ordered to Fort Wallace, to assume command of that post and report by letter to the commanding officer of his regiment at Fort Hays.

BREVET Major W. H. Smyth, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty as acting judge-advocate of the Department of the South, and Brevet Major Jacob Kline, captain Eighteenth Infantry, announced as acting judge-advocate.

FIRST Lieutenant D. D. Wheeler, First Artillery, brevet lieutenant-colonel U. S. A., has been relieved from further duty in the Fifth Military District, and will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment in the Department of the East.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel P. C. Hains, captain Corps of Engineers, has been relieved from duty as a member of General Court-martial convened at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and Second Lieutenant John Pitman, Jr., Ordnance Department, detailed as a member.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon J. T. Payne, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at Jackson Barracks, and ordered to report for duty to the commanding officer of Company H, Twenty-fifth Infantry, en route to Opelousas, La., to accompany the command as medical officer.

ASSISTANT Surgeon Harvey E. Brown, brevet major U. S. A., will accompany the detachment of the Seventeenth Infantry, now under orders for the First Military District, to Fort Monroe, Va., and, upon being relieved, has permission to delay reporting for duty at his station, for fifteen days.

MAJOR David Taylor, paymaster U. S. A., has been ordered to proceed to Fort Hays, Kansas, for the purpose of paying the three companies of the Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry now under orders to proceed to Texas, and also Troop M, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, under orders to proceed to Camp Beecher.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Smedberg, captain Fourteenth Infantry, is announced as superintendent of general recruiting service in the Military Division of the Pacific, vice Brevet Brigadier-General T. L. Crittenden, colonel Seventeenth Infantry, who will proceed, via Panama, to join his regiment in the First Military District.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at the military camp, post of Austin, on Monday, April 26th. Detail for the Court: Captain Lynde Catlin, Eleventh Infantry, brevet major U. S. Army; Captain Clarence Mauck, Fourth Cavalry, brevet major U. S. Army; Cap-



tain Wm. O'Connell, Fourth Cavalry, brevet major U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Theodore J. Wint, Fourth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant John H. Benham, Eleventh Infantry; Second Lieutenant John M. Walton, Fourth Cavalry, judge-advocate.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel Simeon Smith, paymaster U. S. A., and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles T. Larned, paymaster U. S. A., have been relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, to enable them to comply with the instructions contained in General Orders No. 37, current series, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's office.

## ARMY GAZETTE.

### CHANGES IN STATIONS OF REGIMENTS.

The consolidation of the First and Forty-third regiments of Infantry was announced April 8th. Headquarters of the new First Infantry to be at Fort Wayne, Mich. The stations of the companies are not announced yet.

The Second and Sixteenth Infantry were consolidated April 17th, to form the new Second Infantry. Stations to be as follows: Headquarters and Companies B, D, G, H and I, at Huntsville, Ala.; A, F and K, at Mobile, Ala.; and Camp Eat Montgomery, Ala. Companies D and K, Fourth Infantry (new), were ordered to Fort Laramie, W. T., from Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., April 15th.

The Seventh Infantry left Florida April 5th, en route to Omaha, Neb.

The new Eighth Infantry (consolidated with Thirty-third) is stationed as follows:

Headquarters and Companies C, G and H at Columbia, S. C.; A and I at Fort Macon, N. C.; B at Goldsboro, N. C.; D at Fort Johnson, N. C.; E and F at Charleston, S. C., and K at Raleigh, N. C.

The new Sixteenth Infantry (formed by the consolidation of the Eleventh and Thirty-fourth Infantry, April 12th), is stationed as follows:

Headquarters and Companies D and I at Grenada, Miss.; A at Natchez, Miss.; B, E and G at Jackson, Miss.; C and F at Vicksburg, Miss.; H at Lauderdale, Miss., and K at Corinth, Miss.

The Twelfth Infantry, now en route to San Francisco, Cal., is to be stationed as follows:

Headquarters A, B, D, E, F, G and K to await orders at Angel Island, Cal.; C to Camp Bidwell, Cal.; H to Churchill Barracks, Nevada, and I to Camp Halleck, Nevada.

Company B, Thirtieth Infantry, was ordered, April 4th, from Fort Shaw, M. T., to Camp Cook, M. T.; Companies C, E and H, Thirtieth Infantry, from Camp Cook, M. T., to Fort Buford, D. T.

The Fifteenth Infantry, now in Texas, is ordered to march to New Mexico, via Concho and El Paso, April 13th.

The Seventeenth Infantry is en route to Richmond, Va., from Texas, April 23d, to consolidate with Forty-fourth Infantry.

The Eighteenth Infantry arrived at Atlanta, Ga., April 16th, to consolidate with Twenty-fifth Infantry, at that place since April 14th.

The consolidation of the Nineteenth and Twenty-eighth Infantry was announced March 31st. The headquarters of the new Nineteenth Infantry are at Little Rock, Ark. The stations of the companies are not announced yet.

The Twentieth Infantry arrived at Fort Snelling, Minn., from Louisiana, April 20th.

The Twenty-first Infantry is en route to San Francisco, Cal., and April 13th, was directed to await orders at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

The Twenty-fifth Infantry, formed by the consolidation of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Infantry (colored), April 20th, is stationed as follows:

Headquarters and Companies D, G and K at Jackson Barracks, La.; A at Fort Pike, La.; B at Fort Jackson, La.; C at Fort St. Philip, La.; E, F and I at Ship Island, Miss., and H at New Orleans, La.

Company A, Second Cavalry, left Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., for Fort Sanders, W. T., April 13th.

Companies F and K, Second Cavalry, left Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., for Fort Laramie, W. T., April 9th.

Companies C and G, Fifth Cavalry, left Atlanta, Ga., for Omaha, Neb., April 12th.

Companies D and E, Fifth Cavalry, left Jackson, Miss., for Omaha, Neb., March 31st.

Headquarters Sixth Cavalry, established at Fort Richardson, Tex. Headquarters Eighth Cavalry, transferred from Churchill Barracks, Nev., to Camp Halleck, Nev., March 1869.

Companies C and F, Eighth Cavalry, are now at Drum Barracks, California, under orders to Arizona.

Headquarters and Companies B, D, E, F, G, K, L and M, Tenth Cavalry, now at Camp Wichita, Indian Territory, formerly known as Camp on Medicine Buff Creek, Indian Territory.

Company A, First Artillery, left Fort Trumbull, Conn., for Fort Ontario, N. Y., April 20th.

Company F, First Artillery, now stationed at Madison Barracks, N. Y.

Battery K, Third Artillery, now stationed at Fort Riley, Kans.

Battery C, Third Artillery, now stationed at Fort Riley, Kans.

Company G, Fifth Artillery, ordered to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., in lieu of Fort Adams, K. I., April 10th.

### DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA.

The following list comprises the officers of infantry regiments in this department rendered supernumerary by consolidation, in pursuance of General Orders Nos. 16, 17 and 19, current series, from the Headquarters of the Army:

#### NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captains—William R. Lowe, on leave of absence; Robert Ayres, Henry Clayton; Theo. A. Baldwin, on leave of absence; George T. Olinick.

First Lieutenants—John S. Hammer, on detached service; W. M. Waterbury, on sick leave; William Atwood, on detached service; John S. Appleton; William H. French, on detached service; A. G. Hennisee.

Second Lieutenants—Frank U. Robinson, William P. Hall, Geo. E. Sage.

#### TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captains—Alfred L. Hough, on detached service; J. E. Tourtelotte, J. H. Patterson, H. M. Smith, Alexander R. Nininger.

First Lieutenants—J. S. Styles, on detached service; Ira McL. Barton, G. A. Radetski, James M. Smith.

Second Lieutenants—Asa T. Abbott, W. M. Williams.

#### THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captains—Frank T. Bennett, Emile Adam, James F. Randlett, John M. Hamilton; B. B. Keeler, on detached service, Headquarters Department of Louisiana; George Baldey, on detached service, Headquarters Department of Louisiana; Luke O'Reilly, on detached service, Headquarters Department of Louisiana.

First Lieutenant William Hoelcke, on detached service, Headquarters Department of Louisiana.

#### FORTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Walter S. Long.

Second Lieutenant Charles E. Hargous, in arrest.

All supernumerary officers mentioned above, except those "on detached service," "leave of absence," or "in arrest," will proceed to their homes and report monthly to the Adjutant-General of the Army, as "waiting orders," in accordance with paragraph 3, General Orders No. 17, current series, Headquarters of the Army.

11. First Lieutenant John S. Hammer, late regimental quartermaster Nineteenth Infantry, and First Lieutenant J. S. Styles, Twenty-eighth Infantry, upon being relieved from the duties they are now performing, will also proceed to their homes and report as above directed.

The supernumerary officers designated as "on detached service at Headquarters Department of Louisiana" will remain upon the duties to which they are now assigned.

Second Lieutenant Charles E. Hargous, Fortieth Infantry, undergoing sentence of General Court-martial, "to suspension from rank and pay proper, and confinement to the limits of the post at which the headquarters of his regiment are stationed for six months," will report to the commanding officer of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, who

is charged with the execution of the unexpired portion of the sentence.

III. The following list comprises the officers of Infantry regiments in this department rendered supernumerary, in pursuance of paragraph 3, General Orders No. 16, and paragraph 3, General Orders No. 17, current series, Headquarters of the Army.

#### THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Lucius H. Warren.

First Lieutenant George E. Ford.

Second Lieutenants—Gustave Mognitzky, Hampden S. Cottel.

#### FORTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captains—William Broatch, T. W. C. Moore.

First Lieutenants—Edmund Rice, F. A. Battey, E. M. Camp, W. H. Danilson.

Second Lieutenant John J. Clague.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY (LATE THIRTY-NINTH AND FORTIETH REGIMENTS).

First Lieutenants—J. M. Lee, late of the Thirty-ninth Infantry, asked to be placed on "waiting orders," after assignment; Charles L. Cooper, late Thirty-ninth Infantry, asked to be placed on "waiting orders," after assignment; Thomas H. Logan, late Fortieth Infantry, absent from his proper command at time of consolidation.

Second Lieutenant F. H. Hathaway, late Fortieth Infantry, asked to be placed on "waiting orders," after assignment.

Unless otherwise assigned, the above-named officers will proceed to their homes, and report monthly by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army as "waiting orders."

The following assignments are made in the Twenty-fifth regiment of Infantry to fill vacancies:

First Lieutenant Emmet Crawford, late of the Thirty-ninth Infantry (discontinued), to be first lieutenant of Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry, vice Logan, placed on "waiting orders."

First Lieutenant George S. Grimes, late of the Thirty-ninth Infantry (discontinued), to be first lieutenant of Company K, Twenty-fifth Infantry, vice Cooper, asked to be placed on "waiting orders."

First Lieutenant Edwin J. Stivers, late of the Fortieth Infantry (discontinued), to be first lieutenant of Company A, Twenty-fifth Infantry, vice Lee, asked to be placed on "waiting orders."

Second Lieutenant Patrick Keilher, late of the Thirty-ninth Infantry (discontinued), to be second lieutenant of Company K, Twenty-fifth Infantry, vice Hathaway, asked to be placed on "waiting orders."

Second Lieutenant Samuel K. Thompson, Twenty-fifth Infantry, assigned to Company C, will proceed without delay from Ship Island, Miss., to Fort Jackson and St. Philip, La., and report to the post commanding for duty with his company.

First Lieutenant Edwin J. Stivers, Twenty-fifth Infantry, assigned to Company A, will proceed without delay from Jackson Barracks, La., to Fort Pike, La., and report to the post commanding for duty with his company.

#### WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1869.

General Orders No. 44.

Appointments by brevet in the Army of the United States, made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from December, 1868, to April 9, 1869.

#### TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Brevet Colonel Henry C. Binkhead, captain in the Fifth regiment United States Infantry, for the prompt, energetic and meritorious services rendered by him during the present campaign against Indians, and especially in the prompt relief of Colonel Forsyth's beleaguered party on the Republican, in September, 1868, to date from October 1, 1868.

Brevet Colonel George A. Fensyth, major of the Ninth regiment United States Cavalry, for gallant conduct and meritorious services in an engagement with hostile Indians on the Aricae Fork of the Republican River, on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th days of September, 1868, to date from September 17, 1868.

#### TO BE COLONELS BY BREVET.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene M. Baker, captain in the First regiment United States Cavalry, for zeal and energy while in command of troops operating against hostile Indians, in 1865, 1867 and 1868, to date from December 1, 1868.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Barritz, captain in the Seventh regiment United States Cavalry, for distinguished gallantry at the battle of the Wichita, Indian Territory, November 27, 1868, in which engagement he was severely wounded, to date from November 27, 1868.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick W. Benton, captain in the Seventh regiment United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious conduct in an engagement with hostile Indians on the Saline River, Kansas, August 13, 1868, to date from August 13, 1868.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Louis H. Carpenter, captain in the Tenth regiment United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the engagement with Indians on Beaver Creek, Kansas, October 18, 1868, to date from October 18, 1868.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John J. Coppinger, captain in the Twenty-third regiment United States Infantry, for zeal and energy while in command of troops operating against hostile Indians, in 1866, 1867 and 1868, to date from December 1, 1868.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew W. Evans, major of the Third regiment United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services resulting in the capture and destruction of a Comanche Indian village, at the western base of the Wichita Mountains, December 25, 1868, to date from December 25, 1868.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew J. McGonnigle, captain and assistant quartermaster United States Army, for meritorious services during the Indian campaign, to date from February 11, 1869.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel David Perry, captain in the First regiment United States Cavalry, for gallantry in an engagement with a large band of Indians on the Malheur River, Oregon, April 5, 1868, to date from April 5, 1868.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Redwood Price, major of the Eighth regiment United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in an engagement with Indians in the vicinity of Walker's Spring, in the Aquarius range, Arizona Territory, on the 10th and 11th of December, 1868, to date from December 10, 1868.

#### TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS BY BREVET.

Brevet Major James C. Hunt, captain in the First regiment United States Cavalry, for gallantry in an engagement with a band of Indians at Steen's Mountain, Oregon, January 29, 1867, to date from January 29, 1867.

Brevet Major Henry Inman, captain and assistant quartermaster United States Army, for meritorious services during the campaign against Indians, to date from February 11, 1869.

Brevet Major William R. Parnell, first lieutenant in the First regiment United States Cavalry, for conspicuous gallantry in charging a large band of Indians strongly fortified in the "Infernal Caverns," Pitt River, California, September 26, 1867, to date from September 26, 1867.

Brevet Major David Perry, captain in the First regiment United States Cavalry, for gallantry in an engagement with a large band of Indians on the Owyhee River, Idaho Territory, December 26, 1866, to date from December 26, 1866.

#### TO BE MAJORS BY BREVET.

Captain Adna R. Chaffee, of the Sixth regiment United States Cavalry, for gallant and efficient services in the engagement with Comanche Indians at Paint Creek, Texas, March 7, 1868, to date from March 7, 1868.

Captain George W. Graham, of the Tenth regiment United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious service at the affair with Indians on Big Sandy, Colorado Territory, September 17, 1868, to date from September 17, 1868.

Louis M. Hamilton, late captain in the Seventh regiment United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in engagements with the Indians, particularly in the battle with the Cheyennes, on the Washita River, November 27, 1868, where he fell while gallantly leading his command, to date from November 27, 1868.

Captain William Kelly, of the Eighth regiment United States Cavalry, for gallantry in an engagement with a large band of Indians on Malheur River, Oregon, April 5, 1868, to date from April 5, 1868.

Captain James M. Williams, of the Eighth regiment United States Cavalry, for conspicuous gallantry displayed in engagements with Indians on the Verde, Arizona, April 16 and 17, 1867, and Yampai Valley, Arizona, June 14, 1867, and near Music Mountains, Arizona, July 9, 1867, to date from July 9, 1867.

#### TO BE CAPTAINS BY BREVET.

First Lieutenant Patrick Cusack, of the Ninth regiment United States Cavalry, for conspicuous gallantry in an engagement with Indians at Horse Head Hills, Texas, September 12, 1868, to date from September 12, 1868.

First Lieutenant Richard I. Eskridge, of the Twenty-third regiment United States Cavalry, for conspicuous gallantry in charging a large band of Indians strongly fortified in the "Infernal Caverns," Pitt River, California, September 26, 1867, to date from September 26, 1867.

John Madigan, late first lieutenant in the First regiment United States Cavalry, for conspicuous gallantry in charging a large band of Indians strongly fortified in the "Infernal Caverns," Pitt River, California, where killed, to date from September 27, 1867.

John F. Small, late first lieutenant in the First regiment United States Cavalry, for gallantry in charging a band of Indians, killing and capturing more of the enemy than he had men, on Silver Lake, Oregon, September 8, 1867, to date from September 8, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Rufus Somerby, second lieutenant in the Eighth regiment United States Cavalry, for gallant and efficient services in his actions with the Apache Indians, between October 7, 1868, and October 23, 1868, to date from October 7, 1868.

First Lieutenant Alexander H. Stanton, of the First regiment United States Cavalry, for gallantry in an engagement with a large band of Indians, on Malheur River, Oregon, April 5, 1868, to date from April 5, 1868.

#### TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS BY BREVET.

Second Lieutenant Hayden De Lany, of the Ninth regiment United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in action with the Pah Ute Indians, in Warner Valley, Oregon, May 1, 1868, to date from May 1, 1868.

Second Lieutenant Rufus Somerby, of the Eighth regiment United States Cavalry, for gallant conduct in engagements with the Apache Indians, between the 30th of August, 1868, and 12th of September, 1868, to date from August 30, 1868.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
WASHINGTON, April 29, 1869. }

General Orders No. 47.

Under authority conferred by the "Resolution respecting the retirement of Brevet Major-General S. P. Heintzelman," approved April 10, 1869, the President of the United States directs that the name of General Heintzelman be placed on the retired list of the Army, with the full rank of major-general, to date from February 22, 1869.

By command of General Sherman.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
WASHINGTON, May 1, 1869. }

General Orders No. 48.

1. By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraphs 1,218 and 1,219, Revised Regulations for the Army, are amended to read as follows:

#### Losses and Gains.

1,218. Once in each calendar month—usually at its close—an accurate and detailed inventory of the stores actually on hand will be taken by the commissary, and all deficiencies and gains thereby found actually to exist will be reported on his return of provisions. When a deficiency so ascertained has arisen from ordinary, unavoidable and actual waste during transportation, in making issues, from evaporation, leakage, or other like causes, and does not exceed three per cent. on the actual amount of issues made on ration returns, and of detailed sales of salt meats, salt fish, flour, hard bread, meal, sugar, vinegar, soap, salt, molasses, syrup, dried fruit and pickles, or one per cent. on the actual amount of such sales and issues of beans, peas, rice, hominy, coffee, tea, candles, and pepper, it may be regarded as "ordinary wastage," and the commissary's certificate, examined and proved by the commanding officer of the post, will be accepted as a voucher therefor. Ordinary wastage will not be allowed on fresh beef furnished directly by a contractor.

1,219. Deficiencies exceeding the percentage specified in the preceding paragraph, or in articles for which a rate of ordinary wastage is not therein stated, from errors in the estimated weight of beef cattle, and losses by death or straying, by theft, by fire, by vermin, from deficient or unsuitable means of storage, etc., must be distinctly and satisfactorily accounted for: 1. By boards of survey; 2. By affidavits; 3. By certificates of disinterested commissioned officers, or by other satisfactory evidence, according to the circumstances of the case and the nature and magnitude of the loss.

II. Commanding officers will see that the inventory required by paragraph 1,218 is taken in each month, and, when practicable, will cause it to be made under their personal supervision. They will also examine and approve the monthly statement of "gains" and "wastage" of the post commissary.

By command of General Sherman.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC, }  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 17 and 19, 1869. }

General Orders No. 11 and 12.

#### EXTRACTS.

##### TWELFTH INFANTRY.

(On reaching Angel Island.)

The regimental headquarters will be established on Angel Island. The regimental quartermaster will be assigned to duty at Drum Barracks.

Company A will leave a detachment of one officer and twenty men on the Island, and, proceeding to Camp Wright, California, will relieve Company A, Ninth Infantry.

Company B will proceed via Drum Barracks, to relieve Company B, Ninth Infantry, at Camp Independence, California.

Company C has already been ordered to relieve Company C, Ninth Infantry, at Camp Bidwell, California.

Company D, after receiving the men to be transferred from Company D, Ninth Infantry, will proceed, via Drum Barracks, to relieve Company A, Fourteenth Infantry, at Fort Yuma, California.

Companies E and K, will proceed to Camp Gaston, California, and relieve Companies E and K, Ninth Infantry.

Company F will proceed to Fort Whipple, Arizona, and there be filled to the maximum by transfer of privates left by the Fourteenth Infantry.

Company G, on receiving the men to be transferred from Company G, Ninth Infantry, will proceed to relieve Company H, Fourteenth Infantry, at Camp Colorado, Arizona.

Company H has already been ordered to relieve Company H, Ninth Infantry, at Churchill Barracks. On being reorganized—by transfers from the Ninth Infantry Company—it will proceed by rail, road and water transportation, via Drum Barracks, to Camp Mojave, Arizona, where it will be filled to the maximum by transfer of privates left by the Fourteenth Infantry. An ordnance sergeant, or a trustworthy non-commissioned officer detailed from one of the companies stationed in Nevada, will be placed in charge of Churchill Barracks.

Company I has already been ordered to relieve Company I, Ninth Infantry, at Camp Halleck, Nevada.

##### NINTH INFANTRY.

(Under orders to Department of the Platte.)

The regimental headquarters, staff and band, will await orders on Angel Island.

The officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and ten privates to each company, (except Company F, which takes no privates), to be selected as hereinafter provided, will proceed to the points indicated, and hold themselves in readiness for transportation to the Department of the Platte.

Company A, on being relieved by, and transferring its men to, Company A, Twelfth Infantry, will proceed to Angel Island.

Company B, on being relieved by, and transferring its men to, Company B, Twelfth Infantry, will proceed, via Drum Barracks, to Angel Island.

Company C, on being relieved by, and transferring its men to, Company C, Twelfth Infantry, will proceed to Churchill Barracks.

Company D, after transferring its men to Company D, Twelfth Infantry, remains on Angel Island.

Companies E and K, on being relieved by, and transferring their men to, Companies E and K, Twelfth Infantry, will proceed to Angel Island.

Company F has already been ordered to Angel Island.

Company G, upon abandonment of Camp Lincoln, California, will proceed to Angel Island, and transfer its men to Company G, Twelfth Infantry. (Special instructions will be given in reference to breaking up of Camp Lincoln.)

Company H, after transferring its men to Company H, Twelfth Infantry, will await orders at Churchill Barracks.



Company I, after transferring its men to Company I, Twelfth Infantry, will await orders at Camp Halleck.

## FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

(Under orders to Louisville, Ky., via Omaha, Neb.)

The regimental headquarters, staff and band, will proceed, via Drum Barracks, to the Presidio of San Francisco.

The officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and ten privates of each company (to be selected as hereinafter indicated,) will, upon being relieved as herein provided, proceed, via Drum Barracks, to the Presidio:

Companies A and H, upon being relieved by Companies D and G, Twelfth Infantry, to which the remaining privates will be respectively transferred.

Company B, upon being relieved by the sub-district commander, who will cause the remaining privates to be temporarily attached to Company I, Thirty-second Infantry.

Company C, upon being relieved by one of the cavalry companies from Fort Whipple, to which company the remaining privates of Company C will be temporarily attached.

Companies D, E, F, G and K, upon being relieved by officers commanding the sub-districts in which they are respectively serving. These commanders will cause the remaining privates to be temporarily attached to organizations within their commands.

Company I, upon being relieved by a cavalry company designated by sub-district commander, and to which company the remaining privates will be temporarily attached.

Of the companies ordered East, the non-commissioned officers having families, and who desire it, will be discharged. In selecting the ten privates to each company to be sent East, no man with a family will be taken. They must be selected from the men enlisted at the East, and who have the longest term to serve. The married and non-effective men will be left here or discharged.

Orders will be issued hereafter in reference to consolidation of the Twenty-first and Thirty-second regiments of Infantry, and the permanent transfer of the privates left of the Fourteenth Infantry.

The officers, non-commissioned officers and musicians of Company K, Twenty-third Infantry, will proceed, via Angel Island, Harbor of San Francisco, to Sitka, Alaska, where the company will be reorganized by transferring to it the privates left by Company F, Ninth Infantry.

Company G, Thirty-second Infantry, will be sent to Camp McDowell; Company H, Thirty-second Infantry, to Camp Date Creek, and the officers, non-commissioned officers and musicians of Company C, Thirty-second Infantry, to Camp Verde. The privates of this company will be left at Camp Crittenden, and temporarily attached to Company K, of same regiment. A detachment of cavalry will be sent from Camp Crittenden to garrison Camp Wallen till arrival there of one of the cavalry companies en route to Arizona.

As fast as the companies of the Twenty-first Infantry arrive at the Presidio, they will be distributed in the District of Arizona, as follows:

Company A, to proceed to Camps McDowell and Reno, and be consolidated with Company A, Thirty-second Infantry.

Company B, to proceed to Camp Goodwin, and be consolidated with Company B, Thirty-second Infantry.

Company C, to proceed to Camp Verde, and be consolidated with Companies C, Fourteenth Infantry, and C, Thirty-second Infantry.

Company D, to proceed to Camp Bowie, and be consolidated with Company D, Thirty-second Infantry.

Company E, to proceed to Camp Lowell, and be consolidated with Company E, Thirty-second Infantry.

Company F, to proceed to Camp Goodwin, and be consolidated with Company F, Thirty-second Infantry.

Company G, to proceed to Camp McDowell, and be consolidated with Company G, Thirty-second Infantry.

Company H, to proceed to Camp Date Creek, and be consolidated with Company H, Thirty-second Infantry.

Company I, to proceed to Camp Grant, and be consolidated with Company I, Thirty-second Infantry.

Company K, to proceed to Camp Crittenden, and be consolidated with Company K, Thirty-second Infantry.

The headquarters, staff and band of the Twenty-first Infantry, will be established at Camp McDowell; the lieutenant-colonel will be stationed at Tucson, and the major at Camp Goodwin.

The Twenty-first Infantry, on consolidation with the Thirty-second Infantry, will be filled to the maximum allowed by law, by transfers from the privates left by the Fourteenth Infantry, and the surplus men will be transferred to the cavalry companies now in, and ordered to, Arizona. These men will be selected by the district commander.

The District of Owyhee, in the Department of the Columbia, is discontinued. Brevet Colonel Elmer Otis, major of First Cavalry, will proceed to Camp Harney and take command of the District of the Lakes.

## HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS, AUSTIN, TEXAS, April 17, 1869.

General Orders No. 78.

1. In order to carry out instructions from the Headquarters of the Army, dated April 16, 1869, and to effect the consolidation of the Fifteenth and Thirty-fifth Infantry, the following movements will be made without delay:

1. Companies C, G and H, Fifteenth Infantry, together with regimental headquarters, are relieved from duty at the post of Nacogdoches, and will proceed to Austin.

2. Companies B and D, Fifteenth Infantry, are relieved from duty at the post of Canton, and will proceed to Austin, and there await the arrival of the headquarters of the regiment.

3. Companies A, F and I, Fifteenth Infantry, are relieved from duty at the post of Livingston, and will proceed to Bryan.

4. Upon the arrival of Companies A, F and I at Bryan, Companies E and K, Fifteenth Infantry, will be relieved from duty at that post, and the five companies will proceed, under command of the senior officer, to Austin.

5. Upon the arrival of the Fifteenth Infantry at Austin, it will be consolidated by the regimental commander into Companies A, B, C, D, E, Fifteenth Infantry, being governed by the requirements of General Orders Nos. 16 and 17, current series, from the Headquarters of the Army. Officers rendered surplus by the consolidation will report to this headquarters, for orders.

6. The consolidation, as above directed, having been completed, the five companies, Fifteenth Infantry, will march to Fort Concho. The regimental commissioned and non-commissioned staff, records, etc., will accompany this detachment.

7. Headquarters and Companies D and I, Thirty-fifth Infantry, will, upon the arrival of Company B, be relieved from duty at the post of San Antonio, and, together with Company B, will proceed to Fort Concho.

8. Company B, Thirty-fifth Infantry, is relieved from duty at the post of Indianola, and will proceed to San Antonio.

9. Companies E and F, Thirty-fifth Infantry, are relieved from duty at the post of Fort Griffin, and will proceed to Fort Concho.

10. Companies C and G, Thirty-fifth Infantry, are relieved from duty at the post of Fort Richardson, and will proceed to Fort Concho.

11. Company H, Thirty-fifth Infantry, is relieved from duty at the post of Lampasas, and will proceed to Fort Concho.

12. Upon the arrival of the headquarters and Companies B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I, Thirty-fifth Infantry, at Fort Concho, they will, together with Companies A and K, now at Fort Bliss, be consolidated by the regimental commander into Companies F, G, H, I and K, Fifteenth Infantry, being governed by the requirements of General Orders Nos. 16 and 17, current series, Headquarters of the Army.

13. The commanding officer of the consolidated regiment, after having selected his regimental staff, will order all officers rendered surplus to proceed to San Antonio, and report by letter to this headquarters, for orders.

14. The regimental records, colors, funds, etc., Thirty-fifth Infantry, will be turned over to the commanding officer, Fifteenth Infantry.

15. The consolidation of the Fifteenth and Thirty-fifth Infantry having been effected, the Fifteenth Infantry will proceed from Fort Concho to Fort Craig, N. M., whence their arrival will be reported to the commanding general District of New Mexico.

16. The proper staff departments will at once make arrangements for carrying the above orders into effect. The amount of transportation will be limited to that allowed by existing regulations.

By order of Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds.

CHAS. E. MORSE, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

## HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Ks., April 21, 1869.

General Orders No. 8.

Paragraph 3, General Orders No. 6, current series, from these Headquarters, which directs that on the arrival on the Fifteenth U. S. Infantry from Texas, that regiment will relieve the Third U. S.

Infantry from its present stations and that the Third U. S. Infantry will then march to Fort Union, New Mexico, is hereby rescinded and the following substituted therefor.

On the arrival of the Fifteenth U. S. Infantry from Texas, in New Mexico, the remaining five companies of the Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry will march to Fort Lyon, C. T., from which point they will be distributed to the several stations now occupied by the Third Infantry, and will be consolidated with that regiment.

By command of Major-General Schofield.

CHAUCKEY MC KEENE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

## HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Ks., April 22, 1869.

General Orders No. 9.

I. In accordance with the provisions of General Orders No. 17, current series, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, the company officers of the Sixth U. S. Infantry will be as follows:

Company A—Captain, Clarence M. Bailey; First Lieutenant, William Badger; Second Lieutenant, Nelson Bronson.

Company B—Captain, Orlando H. Moore; First Lieutenant, Alanson K. Miles; Second Lieutenant, M. C. Wilkinson.

Company C—Captain, J. W. Powell, Jr.; First Lieutenant, Stephen F. Jocelyn; Second Lieutenant, Alexander M. Wetherill.

Company D—Captain, Montgomery Bryant; First Lieutenant, George P. Sherwood; Second Lieutenant, Richard Rees.

Company E—Captain, Joseph B. Rife; First Lieutenant, James Joyce; Second Lieutenant, Andrew C. Bayne.

Company F—Captain, William W. Sanders; First Lieutenant, Charles D. Lyon; Second Lieutenant, David L. Craft.

Company G—Captain, H. S. Hawkins; First Lieutenant, Stephen Baker; Second Lieutenant, S. W. Groesbeck.

Company H—Captain, S. C. Williamson; First Lieutenant, Thomas Britton; Second Lieutenant, George P. McDougall.

Company I—Captain, John J. Upham; First Lieutenant, Daniel Murdock; Second Lieutenant, George T. Cook.

Company K—Captain, Daniel D. Lynn; First Lieutenant, Richard W. Ross; Second Lieutenant, Henry H. Kuhn.

II. Officers assigned to companies at posts other than those at which they are now serving will proceed to join their proper stations without delay.

III. The following officers of the Sixth and Forty-second Infantry, being in excess of the number required for the consolidated regiment, will repair to St. Louis, Mo., and report from thence by letter to these headquarters:

Captains Charles M. Pyne, Louis E. Crone, Jeremiah P. Schindel, W. H. Merrill, First Lieutenants John Killier, George D. Hill, Michael J. Hogarty, Russell H. Day, Thomas H. Hay, Fred. W. Thibaut, Joseph K. Byers, Jacob W. Keller, W. W. Fleming, Second Lieutenants Thomas M. Willey, R. T. Jacob, Jr., Richard E. Thompson.

By command of Major-General Schofield.

CHAUCKEY MC KEENE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

## HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 27, 1869.

General Orders No. 32.

The organization of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, under provisions of General Orders Nos. 16 and 17, current series, Headquarters of the Army, being now complete, the following are the regimental and company officers:

Colonel—Joseph A. Mower.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Edward W. Hinks.

Major—Zenas R. Bliss.

Adjutant—Andrew Geddes, first lieutenant.

Regimental Quartermaster—H. B. Kimbly, first lieutenant.

Company A—Captain, John W. French; First Lieutenant, Edwin J. Silvers; Second Lieutenant, Louis E. Granger.

Company B—Captain, Charles Bentzoni; First Lieutenant, Daniel Hart; Second Lieutenant, Owen J. Sweet.

Company C—Captain, George L. Choisy; First Lieutenant, Wm. McElroy; Second Lieutenant, Samuel K. Thompson.

Company D—Captain, Charles B. Gaskill; First Lieutenant, Wm. R. Nesbit; Second Lieutenant, Jonathan B. Hanson.

Company E—Captain, David Schooley; First Lieutenant, Fred. A. Kendall; Second Lieutenant, James F. Simpson.

Company F—Captain, Delos A. Ward; First Lieutenant, M. L. Courtney; Second Lieutenant, Henry P. Ritzins.

Company G—Captain, Wyllys Lyman; First Lieutenant, Emmett Crawford; Second Lieutenant, Wallace Tear.

Company H—Captain, Frank M. Cox; First Lieutenant, Cyrus N. Gray; Second Lieutenant, David B. Wilson.

Company I—Captain, Gaines Lawson; First Lieutenant, Archibald Bogie; Second Lieutenant, Edwin Alsworth.

Company K—Captain, William Welch; First Lieutenant, George S. Grimes; Second Lieutenant, Patrick Kellier.

By command of Brevet Major-General J. A. Mower.

GEORGE BALDIE, Captain, A. D. C., A. A. A. G.

## HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, ATLANTA, GA., April 26, 1869.

General Orders No. 26.

## EXTRACTS.

I. The consolidation of the present Twenty-fifth Infantry with the present Eighteenth Infantry, as required by General Orders Nos. 16 and 17, current series, Headquarters of the Army, will be effected as follows:

Company A of the Eighteenth with Company E of the Twenty-fifth, to constitute Company A of the Eighteenth Infantry.

Company B of the Eighteenth with Company F of the Twenty-fifth, to constitute Company B of the Eighteenth Infantry.

Company C of the Eighteenth with Company D of the Twenty-fifth, to constitute Company C of the Eighteenth Infantry.

Company D of the Eighteenth with Company I of the Twenty-fifth, to constitute Company D of the Eighteenth Infantry.

Company E of the Eighteenth with Company B of the Twenty-fifth, to constitute Company E of the Eighteenth Infantry.

Company F of the Eighteenth with Company H of the Twenty-fifth, to constitute Company F of the Eighteenth Infantry.

Company G of the Eighteenth with Company A of the Twenty-fifth, to constitute Company G of the Eighteenth Infantry.

Company H of the Eighteenth with Company K of the Twenty-fifth, to constitute Company H of the Eighteenth Infantry.

Company I of the Eighteenth with Company C of the Twenty-fifth, to constitute Company I of the Eighteenth Infantry.

Company K of the Eighteenth with Company G of the Twenty-fifth, to constitute Company K of the Eighteenth Infantry.

## COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Company A—Captain, Edgar R. Kellogg; First Lieutenant, Geo. W. Wood; Second Lieutenant, F. Beres Taylor.

Company B—Captain, Morgan L. Ogden; First Lieutenant, Jas. H. Bradley; Second Lieutenant, R. S. Eggleston.

Company C—Captain, John Christopher; First Lieutenant, F. F. Whitehead; Second Lieutenant, H. H. Bonner.

Company D—Captain, Richard L. Morris, Jr.; First Lieutenant, T. H. B. Counsellman; Second Lieutenant, Thomas M. Carton.

Company E—Captain, Jacob Kline; First Lieutenant, Cass Durham; Second Lieutenant, George S. Hoyt.

Company F—Captain, Felix H. Torbett; First Lieutenant, Chas. R. Paul; Second Lieutenant, John H. Todd.

Company G—Captain, Robert B. Hull; First Lieutenant, George J. Madden; Second Lieutenant, Frank H. Barnhart.

Company H—Captain, Anson Mills; First Lieutenant, Henry H. Adams; Second Lieutenant, Robert F. Bates.

Company I—Captain, C. A. M. Estes; First Lieutenant, James K. Hyer; Second Lieutenant, Charles B. Hinton.

Company K—Captain, James Stewart; First Lieutenant, William A. Miller; Second Lieutenant, John Anderson.

First Lieutenant Carroll H. Potter, adjutant, by selection of the colonel of the Eighteenth Infantry, formed by this order.

First Lieutenant James H. Baldwin, regimental quartermaster, by selection of the same officer.

The field officers of the regiment will be as announced in section 23, paragraph 3, General Orders No. 17, current series, from Headquarters of the Army, viz.: Thomas H. Ruger, colonel; Emory Upton, lieutenant-colonel; James Van Vleet, major.

By order of Brevet Major-General Ruger.

T. J. HAINES, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

## THE NAVY.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

## VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

REAR-ADMIRAL Thomas T. Craven assumed command of the Mare Island Navy-yard and station, California, on the 15th of April, and will also command the North Pacific Squadron until relieved of the squadron by Rear-Admiral Turner. Many improvements have recently been made at the yard, and Admiral Craven, who has commanded the yard before, will do as much as possible with the limited appropriations at his control.

THE U. S. steamship *Saginaw* arrived at Victoria, April 3d, seventeen days from Sitka, having left that port fourteen days after the *John L. Stephens*. The *Saginaw* touched at Forts Wrangel, Simpson and Rupert on her way down. The weather at Sitka was wet and disagreeable. The Indian difficulties seem to have ceased, and everything remains quiet at the different places where the *Saginaw* called since the Indian troubles. The fur trade in Sitka has been entirely suspended, the Indians being afraid to approach the town.

AN officer writes from the U. S. ship *Pensacola*, off San Francisco, April 23, 1869: "We arrived here from the yard day before yesterday. We had a delightful sail down, arriving in Mission Bay at 2 P. M., and finding H. B. M. iron-clad *Zealous* anchored there, we saluted her with twenty-one guns in passing, when her band struck up 'Hail Columbia' and she returned the salute. She is the British flag-ship of the Pacific squadron and is commanded by Admiral Hastings. One of her lieutenants is a son of Charles Dickens, and there are also two Lords in the steerage mess as midshipmen."

THE iron-clads *Agamenticus*, *Shennee*, *Wassau* and *Quinnigamond* are lying at the Charlestown Navy yard. The *Manitou* has been launched and will receive her machinery in a few days. The *Seminole* has left Hampton Roads. Recruiting was commenced April 30th. The *Shenandoah* and *Ticonderoga*, which arrived Monday, April 26th, have gone out of commission, and the crews have been paid off and discharged. Both vessels will be pulled up for repairs. The *Alaska* is also being fitted for sea, and will be ready to leave in a few days, and the *Nantasket* will come up from Portsmouth to be prepared for active service.

THE Navy Department has dispatches from Rear-Admiral Wm. Radford, commanding the European Squadron, dated Cadiz, April 17, at which port he had just arrived in the *Franklin* from Lisbon. While the *Franklin* was at Lisbon she was visited by the King of Portugal, and the ministers and representatives of the various governments resident at that place. The *Richmond* arrived at Carthage, Spain, March 6, and left about the 29th for Athens. The *Kenosha* sailed from Lisbon on the 4th of April for Cadiz, Malaga, Carthage, Barcelona, and other ports of Spain. The *Guard* left Lisbon on the 3d of April for Gibraltar, Palermo, Naples, Civita Vecchia and Spezia. She expected to reach the last named place by the last week of May and to remain there until further orders. The *Seatar* sailed from Cadiz, April 17th, for Philadelphia.

THE distribution of the vessels of the Pacific Squadron, reported by Rear-Admiral Turner, April 2d, was as follows: *Pouhatan*, flag-ship, at Valparaiso, sanitary condition good; *Dakota*, at Callao, in a healthful condition; *Kearsarge*, at Valparaiso, in good condition; *Tuscarora*, reported to have left Callao 24th March for Talcahuana; *Onward*, arrived at Valparaiso April 1st; *Nyack*, at Valparaiso. On the 3d of April Rear-Admiral Turner contemplated sailing with the *Kearsarge*, *Nyack* and *Onward* for Talcahuana. From there the *Kearsarge* was to be sent to Marquesas, Society and New Zealand, and to such other places en route as the national interests should demand; the *Tuscarora* was to go to Valparaiso, the *Nyack* to the North, and the *Onward* on a cruise. Rear-Admiral Turner, on the 20th of April, expected to proceed in the *Pouhatan* to the northern part of the station.

REAR-ADMIRAL Turner incloses to the Department reports from Commander Queen and Surgeon Bradley, of the particulars of the death of Passed Assistant Paymaster E. H. Cushing, of the *Tuscarora*, which occurred at Callao, March 11th. While the vessel was at Buena Ventura Mr. Cushing's system imbibed the substances of contagion, which manifested themselves in symptoms of yellow fever the second day out from that port. The disease increased, fluctuating for the better at times, until the 9th, when his condition became alarming. On the day of his death black vomit was ejected, and he soon expired in convulsions. Rear-Admiral Turner says that this promising young officer seems to have endeared himself by his sterling qualities to his associates of every grade, and that his loss to the service will be felt by every one that knew him, as an officer of distinguished merit. The deceased was a native of Massachusetts, and was appointed to the Navy from New Hampshire, June 30, 1863. He had many friends in Washington, had just before been ordered to the Pacific, had been attached to the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing of the Navy Department.

REAR-ADMIRAL Hoff advises the Navy Department, under date of Havana, April 27th, on board his flag-ship the *Contocook*, of his arrival at that place on the 26th of April, from a short cruise in the Gulf of Mexico. He reports political matters in Cuba exceedingly quiet. A large expedition, supposed to have sailed from Yucatan, consisting of a large steamer and several sailing vessels, recently attempted to land men and arms for the Cubans on the south side of the Western Department, near a place known as Pinar del Rio. The Spanish Admiral had left Havana in his flag-ship, accompanied by several other vessels, in search of the party, but no news had yet been received from him. The transport having on



board the political prisoners that left about a month ago, and which was supposed to have sailed for Fernando Po, has put into St. Johns, Porto Rico, for repairs, and the Captain-General of that island has determined to send some of the passengers to the Canaries and the remainder to Cadiz. Both Cubans and Spaniards seem to be exceedingly quiet, and there have been no successes recently on either side. Nothing can be heard of the movements at present: but Admiral Hoff states that he would continue to keep the Department informed of the facts and rumors that came to his knowledge by every opportunity.

From the Brooklyn Navy-yard we learn that the *Memphis* will be sold this week, Saturday, May 8th. The *Huron*, 6, and *Pequot*, 8, have also been ordered to be sold. The *Hartford*, 21, will shortly be fitted out for sea. The *Tallapoosa*, 2, arrived from Washington, and will probably sail this week Saturday for Hartford and Boston. The *Frolic*, 5, tender to European Squadron, arrived at the Yard on the 1st inst. As we anticipated, the delay of the *Frolic* in reaching home was due to her stopping at a number of ports on her way. Among these were Porto Grande, Cape Verde Islands, Barbadoes and St. Thomas, which latter port she left April 24th. The officers of the *Frolic* are as follows: Commander, David B. Harmony; Masters, George A. Converse and Edward L. Amory; Ensigns, Washburn Maynard, B. F. Tilley, S. A. Simons and Harry Knox; Surgeon, W. K. Van Reypen; Paymaster, George H. Griffing; Engineers, First Assistant, H. W. Fitch, Second Assistant, L. R. Harvey, Acting Third Assistant, G. W. Savory and D. Castano; Captain's Clerk, C. M. McLeod. She will be put out of commission in a few days. Surgeon Geo. Peck has been detached from the Yard and ordered to report for duty on board the *Sabine* on the 20th inst. Civil Engineer R. G. Packard, stationed at the Yard, has resigned, and Engineer Brinkerhoff has been ordered to fill his place.

The screw steamer *Juniata*, which has been under repair for some months, in the Philadelphia Navy-yard, is nearly completed, and it is expected will be put in commission about the first of June. The sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, from the extent of the repairs she is undergoing, will not be ready for sea for several months. The three iron-clads under repair are the *Dictator*, first class, 3,033 tons; the *Miantonomah*, second class, of 1,325 tons, and the *Canonicus*, third class, of 1,084 tons. These vessels do not need much repair, and can soon be put in commission. Orders have been received for the making of specified alterations to the screw steamer *Pushmataha*, which was launched at the Philadelphia Yard about two years ago, and has remained ever since in an unfinished condition. The vessel was roofed over to protect her from the weather, and is in very good condition. Her machinery is on board, and but little time would be required to fit her for service. She is second class, and will carry eleven guns. The *Omaha*, a second class screw steamer, is on the stocks, and is nearly ready for launching. A large force of calkers is engaged upon her. She will carry ten guns. No work is being done to the *Antietam*, which is on the stocks in the large ship-house. No orders have been received in respect to the iron-clad *Shackamaxon*, which is on the stocks. The mechanics and laboring men employed at the yard now number about two thousand.

The Navy Department is in receipt of dispatches from Rear-Admiral T. T. Craven, dated at Mare Island, March 31st, indorsing reports from Commander R. W. Meade, Jr., commanding the U. S. steamer *Saginaw*, of his operations in Alaska, where that vessel has been stationed for several months past. Among these reports is one relative to the destruction of certain villages and stockaded forts belonging to the Kake Indians, as a punishment for the murder of two American traders, Ludwig Maager and William Walker. These two men left Sitka in December last, in an open boat, accompanied by two friendly Sitka Indians, for the purpose of trading in peltry, and on the 13th January were fired upon and killed by a party of the Kake Indians—in revenge, as they stated to the two Indian guides, for a comrade killed at Sitka by a U. S. soldier. Major-General Davis, his chief of staff Captain McIntyre, and seventeen soldiers, accompanied the expedition. The *Saginaw* arrived at Saginaw Bay, 14th February, and destroyed a settlement on Kou Island, leaving but one house, belonging to an Indian woman who had on several occasions aided the whites by acts of friendship. On the 16th destroyed the villages at Kupicanoff Island, and the next day the salmon fisheries and two stockaded forts at Security Bay. One town, three villages—consisting of about thirty-five houses—eight canoes and two forts were destroyed in all. The landing parties were conducted by Midshipmen J. E. Pillsbury and E. W. Bridge, who, Commander Meade says, carried out his orders faithfully and efficiently. It was believed that the burning of the villages would be a far greater punishment than the arrest and execution of the murderers, as the Indians in that region are said to place little value on life and frequently compound for a murder with a few blankets—in their wars with each other. The houses cannot be replaced without great labor and time. The Kekous or Kakes have long been notorious as a bad tribe, and their murder of Mr. Ebey, U. S. collector, and the crew of the *Royal Charlie*, had never been avenged. The Indians had abandoned their settlements on the approach of the *Saginaw*. Commander Meade reports that while on this expedition, he entered a bay on the north-west end of Kou Island, which, from its great advantage as a harbor, he named "Security Bay," and the anchorage "Snug Harbor." The bay is about 6½ miles in extent, with average depth of 10 fathoms to the anchorage, and from 9 to 3 fathoms (soft bottom), everywhere else. Commander Meade gives further description of this bay, and considers it the best rendezvous possible for a whaling fleet, and superior to Sitka, and a better site for a military post than Kootz-na-too. Its locality is 56 deg. 50½ min. N. lat. and 134 deg. 15 min. W. long. It is a few miles east of Saginaw Bay, named and examined by the late Commander John G. Mitchell, and selected by General Halleck as a site for a

military post. Security Bay possesses advantages over Saginaw Bay, and Commander Meade does not think it has ever before been entered by a vessel of war, although the Hudson's Bay Company steamers have long resorted to it and are well aware of its advantages. Commander Meade discovered fresh fields of coal at Kootz-na-too—one seam being 5 feet wide. It can be worked only at low water. He feels perfectly satisfied that Kootz-na-too Archipelago is a vast field of coal. Owing to its being highly charged with resinous material the coal is considered dangerous on ship board, and great care has to be exercised with it.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Rear-Admiral Thomas Turner, commanding the Pacific Station, dated on board his flag-ship, the *Pouhatan*, at Valparaiso, April 2d. He forwards reports of the visit of the *Tuscarora*, Commander Queen, to Buena Ventura, to investigate the insult to our Consular flag, and the imprisonment of the U. S. Consul, Mr. James M. Eder. The *Tuscarora* arrived off Buena Ventura, Colombia, in the early part of March, and took immediate measures to ascertain the truth and condition of the case. Mr. Eder had been released from imprisonment, and was again in the full enjoyment of his office, anticipating no further molestation. The difficulty in which Mr. Eder was involved was this: Having in December last, some private business to attend to in Palmira, about seventy-six miles from Buena Ventura, to which place he proceeded, an attempt was made to assassinate him, by shooting him with a double-barrel gun, by a person who had previously stolen some articles from him, in one of the public streets. During the fracas, Mr. Eder struck the man a blow, causing him to fall and strike his head against the stones, from the effects of which he soon died. Mr. Eder was arrested while surrounded by a violent populace, and imprisoned, and in about ten days released—the case dismissed. On New Year's day, while receiving his friends, the Consular flag was torn down, dragged through the streets, stamped upon and ultimately torn to pieces. The Governor and many of the citizens expressed indignity at the outrage, saying, the act was one of an intoxicated individual. The mob sustained the outrage, and defied the authorities, and the Superior Court reversed the decision of the Circuit Judge in Palmira, and Mr. Eder had to undergo a jury trial. On account of ill health, he was not imprisoned, and the case was again dismissed. Previous to the arrival of the *Tuscarora*, Mr. Eder had communicated all the facts to Mr. Sullivan, U. S. minister, at Bogota, and the whole matter was in the course of adjustment; and assurances had been given by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, that ample satisfaction should be made for the insult to the flag. Under these circumstances, Commander Queen very judiciously decided to make no demands for redress, leaving the case in the hands of the U. S. Minister to be settled in the customary manner. The prominent men and officials of Palmira and surrounding country, greatly deplored the outrage on the flag, and express much sympathy for the U. S. Consul. The *Tuscarora* left Buena Ventura, March 4th, and reached Callao the 11th.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

#### ORDERED.

APRIL 27.—Surgeon John C. Spear, to the Naval Rendezvous at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on the 15th of May.  
Passed Assistant Paymaster R. B. Rodney, and Assistant Paymaster Frank Bissell, to the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, for examination for promotion.  
APRIL 28.—Lieutenant-Commander W. H. Dana, to Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion.  
Lieutenant George W. De Long, to the *Lancaster* on the 15th of June next.  
Lieutenant O. F. Heyerman, to the *Michigan* on the 1st of June next.  
APRIL 30.—Lieutenant-Commander Philip H. Cooper, to the *Sabine* on the 15th of May.  
May 1.—Master Henry G. Macy, to the receiving ship *Ohio*.  
Paymaster J. George Harris, to the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 1st of June next, for duty as inspector of provisions and clothing.  
Passed Assistant Paymaster F. J. Painter, and Assistant Paymasters H. Trumbull Stanciliff and Geo. F. Bemis, to the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, for examination for promotion.  
Chief Engineer W. W. Dungan, to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., for special duty in regard to the construction of the smoke-pipe of the *Nantuxet*.  
May 3.—Lieutenant-Commander Chester Hatfield, to the Naval Academy on the 1st of October next.  
Assistant Paymaster Geo. W. Long, to the *Saugus*.  
May 4.—Commodore Wm. Rogers Taylor, to command the Northern Division of the Pacific Station, hoisting his pendant on board the U. S. steamer *Ossipee*.  
Lieutenant-Commander W. R. Bridgman, to the *Sabine* on the 25th inst.  
Assistant Surgeon Wm. A. Corwin, to the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 18th inst.  
Assistant Surgeon Charles L. Casin, to the receiving ship *Vermont* on the 20th inst.  
Passed Assistant Paymaster W. W. Woodhull, to examination for promotion.

#### DETACHED.

APRIL 27.—Fleet Surgeon J. M. Poltz, from the *Franklin* and European Squadron, and ordered home.  
Surgeon Charles Eversfield, from rendezvous duty at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on the 15th of May, and ordered to the *Franklin*, and as fleet surgeon of the European Squadron.  
Lieutenant-Commander Wm. C. Wise, from the *Saugus*, with directions to hold himself in readiness for duty on board the *Miantonomah*.  
Master J. A. Vaughan, from the *Saugus*, on falling in with the *Saratoga* and ordered to the latter vessel.  
Ensign Wm. H. Jacques, from the Naval Station, League Island, and ordered to the *Saugus*.  
APRIL 28.—Captain Robert H. Wyman, from the command of the *Ticonderoga*, and placed on waiting orders.  
Lieutenant-Commanders Augustus P. Cooke, A. T. Snell, George H. Wadleigh and Wm. H. Whiting, Ensigns W. S. McGunagle, Henry C. Hunter and E. H. C. Leutze, Assistant Surgeon F. W. Wunderlich, Chief Engineer Geo. F. Kutz, First Assistant Engineer F. G. McKean, Second Assistant Engineer W. A. Windsor, and Acting Boatwain Robert McDonald, from duty on board the *Ticonderoga*, and placed on waiting orders.  
Paymaster A. J. Pritchard, from the *Ticonderoga*, and ordered to settle his accounts.  
Ensigns W. W. Gillpatrick and H. W. McKee, from the *Ticonderoga*, and ordered to Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion.  
Captain John C. Feibiger, from the command of the *Shenandoah*, and placed on waiting orders.  
Lieutenant-Commanders Smith W. Nichols, S. A. McCarty and Charles S. Cotton, Surgeon A. C. Rhoades, Chief Engineer R. M. Bartlesman, First Assistant Engineer Edward Farmer, Second Assistant Engineers J. W. Patterson and Henry Snyder, Boatwain

Thomas S. Collier, Gunner John A. McDonald, Bailmaker W. M. Howell, and Carpenter James H. Owens, from the *Shenandoah*, and placed on waiting orders.

Masters M. B. Buford, Edwin Longnecker and Charles M. Thomas, from the *Shenandoah*, and ordered to Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion.

Commander C. H. Baldwin, from duty as Navigation officer at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to duty as ordnance officer at that yard.

Commander S. R. Franklin, from ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to command the *Mohican*.

Lieutenant-Commander Chester Hatfield, from the command of the *Unadilla*, and placed on waiting orders.

Fleet Surgeon J. D. Miller, from the North Atlantic Squadron, and ordered to return home.

Surgeon Charles Martin, from the *Ticonderoga*, and ordered to duty as fleet surgeon of the North Atlantic Squadron.

Lieutenant Isaac Hazlett, from the *Michigan* on the 1st of June next, and ordered to the *Lancaster* on the 15th of June next.

APRIL 30.—Lieutenant-Commander A. R. McNair, from the *Franklin*, and granted sick leave.

Lieutenant-Commanders Richard S. Chew, C. D. Sigbee and G. D. B. Glidden, from the Asiatic Squadron, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Charles J. Train, from the Observatory, and ordered to the *Sabine* on the 25th of May.

MAY 1.—Commodore A. M. Pennock, from the European Squadron, and placed on waiting orders.

Captain E. G. Farrott, from duty as member of board of which Commodore Hitchcock is president, and placed on waiting orders.

Commander Wm. A. Kirkland, from the command of the *Wasp*, and ordered to return to the United States.

Paymaster J. B. Rittenhouse, from duty as inspector of provisions, etc., at the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 1st of June next, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Lieutenant-Commander J. D. Graham, from the receiving ship *Ohio*.

MAY 3.—First Assistant Engineer Henry L. Snyder, from the *Suwarra*, and placed on waiting orders.

MAY 4.—Commander D. B. Harmony, from command of the *Frolic*, and placed on waiting orders.

Masters Geo. A. Converse and E. L. Amory, from the *Frolic*, and ordered to Washington for examination for promotion.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Geo. H. Griffing, from the *Frolic*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

First Assistant Engineer H. W. Fitch, and Second Assistant Engineer L. R. Harvey, from the *Frolic*, and placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon W. K. Van Reypen, from the *Frolic*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Theodore F. Jewell, from the Hydrographic Office on the 24th inst., and ordered to the U. S. ship *Sabine*.

Surgeon Geo. Peck, from the Navy-yard, New York, on the 20th inst.; Passed Assistant Surgeon Daniel McMurtrie, from the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 18th inst.; Assistant Surgeon Henry Stewart, from the receiving ship *Vermont* on the 20th inst., and ordered to the U. S. steamer *Sabine* on the 25th inst.

Passed Assistant Paymaster John F. Tarbell, from the *Saugus*, and placed on waiting orders.

### ORDERS REVOKED.

MAY 4.—The orders of Lieutenant-Commander John J. Read, detaching him from the *Michigan* and ordering him to the *Lancaster* are revoked.

### RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

MAY 4.—Second Assistant Engineer Geo. R. Holt.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

APRIL 27.—The resignation of Rear-Admiral Joseph Smith as Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks is accepted, to take effect on the 1st of May; and he will then assume the duties of president of the permanent court, now in session in the Navy Department.

Captain Daniel Ammen, by direction of the President, has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, to take effect on the 1st of May.

First Lieutenant John C. Harris has been granted leave of absence for three months, and upon its expiration to regard his resignation as accepted.

APRIL 28.—The board of which Captain J. H. Strong was president is dissolved.

The board of which Chief Engineers B. F. Garvin and Edwin Fithian were members having completed its duties they are detached therefrom.

The order of Paymaster Edward May to the Navy-yard, Boston, is so far modified that he will report on the 1st of June next as the relief of Paymaster George L. Davis at that yard.

The order of Paymaster Edwin Putnam to duty at Portsmouth, N. H., is so far modified that he will report on the 30th of June next as the relief of Paymaster J. N. Carpenter.

MAY 4.—Professor Joseph Hall has been ordered to the Pacific Coast, for the purpose of making observations of the eclipse of the sun of 7th August next. Mr. Joseph A. Rogers has been ordered to accompany Professor Hall, for special duty as his assistant.

### VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

#### DETACHED.

APRIL 28.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer W. H. Platt, from duty on board the *Ticonderoga*, and granted leave for discharge.

Acting Assistant Paymaster C. M. Guild, from the *Shenandoah*, and ordered to render his accounts for settlement, at the expiration of which time he is regarded as mustered out of the service.

Mate F. W. Colton, from the *Shenandoah*, and granted leave of absence prior to honorable discharge.

Mates H. H. Johnston and E. E. Bradbury, from the *Shenandoah*, and ordered to the receiving ships *Vermont* and *Fandania* on the 15th of May.

MAY 4.—Acting Third Assistant Engineers D. Castano and Geo. E. Savory, from the *Frolic*, and granted leave of absence prior to honorable discharge.

### HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

APRIL 29.—Acting Third Assistant Engineers J. F. Kingsley and C. B. Nichols, Acting Ensign Thomas Golding, and Mate M. M. Cleaves.

### MUSTERED OUT.

APRIL 29.—Acting Third Assistant Engineers W. H. Toulton J. H. Burchmore and W. B. Bayley.

### LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending May 1, 1869:

Joseph Silver, beneficiary, April 24th, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

### GENERAL ORDERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 28, 1869.

General Orders No. 122.

The title of fleet captain is changed to that of chief of staff.

A. E. BORG, Secretary of the Navy.

A MILITARY commission is appointed to convene at Jefferson, Texas, on Saturday, the 15th day of May. Detail for the Commission: Brevet Major-General Edward Hatch, colonel Ninth Cavalry; Brevet Colonel W. R. Shafter, lieutenant-colonel Twenty-fourth Infantry; Brevet Colonel S. H. Starr, major Sixth Cavalry; Major Lyman Bissell, Eleventh Infantry; Brevet Colonel N. A. M. Dudley, major U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Gordon, major Fourth Cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel K. Schwenk, captain Forty-first Infantry; Major Henry Goodfellow, judge-advocate U. S. A., judge-advocate.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should be invariably addressed to THE EDITOR of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

## FROM THE GULF TO THE PLAINS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: When General Orders No. 6 came out, we, of the light batteries, were somewhat elated. There was a prospect of change (not in our pockets). "Ours" was to leave its home among the orange groves and roses, and "all that sort of thing, you know," and journey up the historic river of our continent. The news found us sitting with open windows, through which came warm winds. It spoke of Leavenworth as our new home. There was a jubilee in F.'s room that night. [N. B. Jubilees, on slight provocation, are F.'s forte]. We had visions of a light artillery brigade, with its glittering paraphernalia, dashing drills, brilliant reviews, etc. Like everything else in life, there was a shade of sadness at leaving our old comrades of the First Infantry. We were one with them, not only in number but also in our pleasant memories of the Crescent City. We had been with them during several of the reigns of terror there. Had shared the little odium and the great praise which had fallen to their lot. Had travelled the Shell Road and promenaded Canal street in their company. Had a mutual regard for Hawkins and a common appreciation of Moreau. We had felt with them the ravages of an epidemic, and had wept over their dead as our own loss. We had a past which, in its gayeties and sorrows was our common property. It was not strange, then, that when the hour came to say good-by, when we were fairly embarked, that we felt as though we were leaving part of our family behind us. The boat drifted clear of her dock, and the evening air bore to us the notes of Auld Lang Syne, as the parting tribute from our friends of the "First Foot." [Note. We have heard of their consolation and write this as a kind of obituary notice.]. Our Mecca, as far as our bills of lading said, was Fort Leavenworth, which was reached; but, in the midst of our enjoyment there—scarcely free from the cramping effects of our long steamboat ride—came the order to go to Fort Riley, which we did in light marching order. At last there is a permanent halt, ordered on reliable authority.

Our view of the fort shows it to be upon a knoll. Northward there is, first, a plain, which is shut in by a line of regular cliffs extending eastward, until they seem to end abruptly. You see a kind of gateway of sky over the tree tops, and then, to the South, the hills commence again—at first, as regularly formed as the walls of a fort, and then changing into undulating waves of ground, between which and our standpoint, there is a lovely woodland valley and a stretch of green meadow land. Westward lies the valley through which run the Kansas and Republican Rivers, neither larger than a good-sized New England brook; and the little town of Junction City, happy in its dirt, its enterprise, and its obscurity, is part of the view. Built almost in a desert plain—the market for a country whose crops are precarious—it has struggled into existence. Corner lots are cheap, and light artillery subalterns can become landed proprietors by being reasonably frugal. The fort, in itself, is said to be the pet post of the Plains. Its quarters are admirable, its stables excellent, and its drill ground extends over hundreds of miles.

But, sad to tell, there are winds which are—what man is not—constant. They are no gentle zephyrs, but gales. They bear on their wings little sharp particles of sand which give you the cut direct. They embed in your broadcloth, dust which no amount of brushing will bring out. They make of your ears small gardens. They deafen and blind you, and make your gait unsteady, and, mournful to relate, they make full dress parade next to impracticable. They begin at guard-mount and end only at retreat. They have no obstacle in their path, and, like the waves, they gather strength as they come to us. Our brigade will have to be drilled by a cherubin, for no other man's voice can ever be heard, and the cherubin will have to employ Gabriel as a bugler.

CAIUS.

HEADQUARTERS LIGHT ARTILLERY SCHOOL,  
FORT RILEY, KANSAS, April 27, 1869.

## "OFFICERS AND GENTLEMEN."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The reduction of the infantry force of the Army furnishes an excellent opportunity of "reconstructing" the personnel of the other arms of the service. It is a deplorable fact, well known to all old officers of the Army, and one which they dwell upon with many expressions of regret, that the Army has greatly deteriorated in its tone and discipline within the past ten years. This has resulted from various causes, and chiefly from the fact that the regular Army was broken up and scattered in fragments during the war, its most experienced and best officers taken from it, and whatever commands remained intact, or numerically fit for active service, left to the charge of officers of recent appointment. The effects of this demoralization have extended to times of peace, and it is a common and truthful remark that we have but few captains or subalterns who feel any zeal or pride in the service or who strive to promote the discipline and efficiency of the Army by an example of strict subordination and devotion to duty. To remedy this, should be the earnest desire and effort of every officer of rank and experience, especially those who have supreme control of the discipline and instruction of the Army. A few suggestions are offered, in the hope that something may be effected to bring the Army up to the standard of its ancient regime, when all in commission were officers and gentlemen, in the true acceptance of those terms.

1st. In the artillery and cavalry, all officers below the grade of major, who have served two years, to be examined by a regimental board, composed of the field officers of each regiment—each for its own officers—and all

found disqualified, from any cause, to be dropped or retired, and the vacancies thus created to be filled by selections—made by a board detailed from the field officers of each of these arms—from the list of officers of infantry "awaiting orders." It is neither just nor expedient that inefficient and worthless officers should be paid for shirking their duty and dishonoring their profession, when there are officers of zeal and capacity lying out in the cold awaiting orders for duty or muster out of service.

2d. No subaltern of artillery, cavalry or infantry to be promoted to the grade of captain, unless he can show a clear record, vouched for by the field officers of his regiment, and no captain to be promoted to the grade of major without the same record, vouched for by his regimental and department commander.

3d. From the list of field officers awaiting orders inspectors of artillery and of cavalry, experienced in each arm, to be selected for each military department, who shall make rigid inspection of these arms every two months, and whose reports, with those of the regimental commanders in regard to instruction, discipline and care of cavalry and artillery horses, shall be sent to the inspector of the Military Academy, or some officer who will not allow these reports, as they now do, to rest in pigeon holes at the War Department, but will use them to promote the efficiency of each of these arms. This officer also to have charge of the artillery schools of practice.

4th. Amend the law, so that commissioned officers, below the grade of captain, can be tried for minor offences by a regimental Court-martial, composed of five members and a recorder, and give commanders of regiments and posts authority to punish unruly and troublesome officers by deprivation of indulgences and confinement to quarters and post.

Let it, in fact, be understood, that an officer of the Army must, at all times, perform his duty strictly, obey orders with alacrity and good faith, be sober, zealous, courteous—in short, an officer and a gentleman—or leave the service.

KEARNEY.

## THE ISSUE OF CLOTHING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Now, as a reformation of the Army is going on, it seems to me timely to make a suggestion, which, if adopted, will undoubtedly improve the moral condition of enlisted men, and further, at the same time, the interests of the service.

The present clothing allowance is a liberal one, I confess; but little benefit derives from it to enlisted men, for the majority of the men being, as it is commonly said, no saving men, draw the full allowance in kind; some even overdraw the same; the latter do frequently "convert" the article so drawn from the Government into whiskey.

Very few, or a minority of the men, appreciate the liberality of the Government; and, turning it to their advantage, save some of the said allowance, which, as you know, is disbursed to them in money at the time of their discharge. This last class of men have my full sympathy, because they generally are good and well-behaving soldiers, and therefore I wish to see them receive encouragement and protection.

The mode of issuing clothing to enlisted men is a very vicious one; first, because it leaves too large a margin to the non-commissioned officer usually in charge, and which he very frequently abuses, partly for his own benefit, or to make up a deficiency discovered by some cause or other. In short, an enlisted man has to believe in the "infallibility" of the non-commissioned officer so placed in charge of the Government property and accounts, and that is the very reason why the men are very often wronged in their clothing accounts.

How different would it be if every enlisted man should be furnished with a little book containing his accounts of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, in which every article drawn by him and placed against him on the rolls, and receipted for, would be entered, and put to account to which the article drawn is classed—with the signature of the non-commissioned officer who has effected the issue. This mode of transaction would prove an encouragement for the soldier to save his clothing, as his account is now under his control. He would certainly try and endeavor not to overdraw the amount limited, for in his little book he would find that a pair of trousers represented the value of \$3 15, a pair of boots \$1 80, and would surely not shove (this is the expression used) them, as they do, for a bottle of bad whiskey, which he can buy for 50 cents ready cash.

ATLANTA, GA., April 12, 1869.

## HOW TO PROVIDE FOR THE WIDOWS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Your very valuable journal brings many suggestions for the improvement of Army matters; but one of the greatest importance to every army officer I have never found mentioned. I speak of officers' widows' pensions. In my own opinion, it is the duty of every officer to secure the future of his family against every possible accident. By our present pay is it impossible for an officer of the line to secure the support of his family by life insurance? Would it not be possible to make up a mutual insurance including the whole Army and Navy by paying a certain amount of money every month, according to the sum insured? I hope my suggestion will meet the eyes of some prominent organizer, and lead to a discussion in the JOURNAL with a satisfactory result.

FORT MACKINAW, MICHIGAN.

J. S.

In the case of Second Lieutenant William McGee, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, sentenced by a General Court-martial "to be dismissed the service of the United States, and be confined at such place as the military authorities may direct for the term of five years," the State Penitentiary at Stillwater, Minn., is designated by the Secretary of War as the place of confinement in place of the penitentiary in Louisiana.

## BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL MILES D. McALESTER.

OFFICERS of the Army, especially those of the Corps of Engineers, will be grieved to hear of the death of Brevet Brigadier-General Miles D. McAlester, Major of Engineers, which occurred at Buffalo, N. Y., on the morning of the 23d of April, 1869.

General McAlester was born at Belfast, Alleghany County, in the State of New York, March 21, 1833. In 1836, his parents removed to Flint, Michigan, where he resided at the time of his appointment to the U. S. Military Academy, as cadet from Michigan, in 1852. In 1856 he graduated third in his class, and entered upon the career of usefulness from which he has just been removed by death.

As Brevet Second Lieutenant (July 1, 1856), and Second Lieutenant of the Corps of Engineers (December 1, 1856), he served successively, as Assistant-Engineer on Fort Taylor, Fla., to the Board of Engineers for Atlantic Coast Defences, and on Fortifications N. Y. Harbor. In 1859 he was promoted to the charge, as Superintending Engineer, of the Defences of the City of New York at the Narrows, and in 1861, of the repairs of Fort Mifflin, Pa.

When war broke out in 1861, having just received his promotion as First Lieutenant, he served with distinction in the Army of the Potomac, first as Assistant Engineer on the Defences of Washington, for a short time, then as Chief Engineer of the Third Corps in the Peninsular campaign, where he directed the construction of field works and was in action at the siege of Yorktown, battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Oak Grove, and Malvern Hill. For gallant and meritorious service in this campaign he received July 1, 1862, the brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel.

In August, 1862, he was occupied in fortifying Yorktown, Va., still remaining with the Army of the Potomac; he served with it during the Maryland campaign of 1862, being in action at the battles of Crampton's Pass, South Mountain, and Antietam. At the close of this campaign he was transferred to the Department of Ohio, as its Chief Engineer, and remained on that duty until August, 1866, engaged in fortifying Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport, Ky., in constructing bridge trains for the Western armies, and for a short period detached, under the orders of General Grant, at the siege of Vicksburg. During his service in the Department of Ohio (March 3, 1863), he was promoted to the grade of Captain of Engineers.

A short respite from his arduous duties in the field was afforded him by his detail as Instructor of Practical Military Engineering, and Principal Assistant Professor of Engineering and Treasurer, at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., in the fall of 1863.

The exigencies of the closing campaigns of the war requiring the services in the field of all officers of Engineers who could be spared from other duties, General McAlester was ordered into the field in June, 1864. The South-west now became his sphere of usefulness. He served as Chief Engineer Military Division West Mississippi, July 15, 1864, to July 16, 1865, and as Chief Engineer Department of Louisiana, July 16, 1865, until the close of the war.

It was during these closing campaigns of the war that his brilliant talents and untiring energy became most conspicuous. His labors in the field began with the reconnoissances of Mobile Bay, preparatory to the campaign which ended in the capture of the strongholds defending the approaches to the city. He was engaged in the siege and capture of Forts Gaines and Morgan in the Mobile campaign, including the siege and capture of Spanish Fort, and the siege and storming of Blakely. Of the conspicuous part he took in these operations, and of the great value of his services to the country in his important and responsible position, his comrades and his commanding General in these campaigns can best speak. Suffice it to say, that he richly deserved and worthily earned the brevets he received—Brevet Colonel, August 23, 1864, for highly meritorious services as Chief Engineer of the Military Division of West Mississippi, and especially as Supervising Engineer of the siege of Forts Gaines and Morgan, Ala., and Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Mobile, Ala.

After the close of the war he was no less distinguished in fulfilling the scientific duties allotted to his corps in time of peace. He was constantly employed at the scene of his greatest military achievements, with duties of still more importance and greater responsibility, constantly superadded to those with which he had been already charged; thus showing the confidence placed in his assiduity and great abilities, by the Chief of his Corps and his other commanders.

Being Superintending Engineer of construction of defences of Ship Island, Miss., and New Orleans, La., December 23, 1865, he received in addition, March 13, 1866, the charge of the defences of Mobile and Pensacola, and improvements of the mouths of the Mississippi River, and May 23, 1867, was appointed Engineer of the Eighth Light-House District. During that same year (1867) he was Superintending Engineer of the survey of Pass and Bayou Manchac, and Amite River, with a view to their improvement so as to form first-class steamboat navigation between the Mississippi River and Mississippi Sound, on their line; and upon this survey and scheme, he submitted a report and project. In 1867-'68, he also superintended the survey of Galveston Harbor, Texas, with a view to its preservation and improvement, submitting report and project.

The necessities developed by the results of his investigations with regard to the improvement of the mouths of the Mississippi, and kindred projects, drew his able mind into a train of thought, which resulted in the conception, development, and maturing of a design which will remain on record forever as bright evidence of his great ability as a civil engineer. The mouths of the Mississippi have always defied and still defy the feeble efforts of an ordinary dredge, to keep the various channels clear. A combination of shifting sand, clay, stiff sometimes, sometimes almost liquid—all these in irregular layers and inter-



persed with snags and sawyers, appear to defy the inventive genius of man to construct and preserve an easily navigable approach to the City of New Orleans. After long observation and much hard study, General McAlester designed the U. S. dredgeboat *Essayons*, aptly and fittingly named after the motto of his corps. This vessel, ingeniously and well adapted to the hard labor for which she was designed, was built under his supervision, he supplying the models and drawings and superintending her construction under contract. Upon this work he was engaged in the City of New York during the year 1868.

The writer will not attempt to dilate upon the ingenious principle upon which this, his crowning work, was constructed, but trusts that some one of those who were associated with him in her construction and who is conversant with her working, will not suffer her merits to remain unspoken. Although General McAlester died before he considered his invention fully matured, still actual trial has shown that the *Essayons* is a success.

On the 15th of October, 1868, General McAlester married at Wilkesbarre, Pa., Miss Louise Bowman, daughter of the late Colonel Bowman of the Corps of Engineers, well remembered as one of the most accomplished officers of his profession, and superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., at the time General McAlester was stationed there as instructor in the Department of Engineering. Shortly after his marriage he was assigned (January 1, 1869) to a new field of duty, the charge as Superintending Engineer of Lake Ontario Harbor Works, and the modification and completion of Forts Ontario and Niagara, taking station at Buffalo, N. Y. He was also appointed Engineer of the Tenth Light-House District, entering upon his duties at the same date. Before he had fairly entered upon his new duties, he was stricken down with dysentery, from which attack rallying, he was again prostrated by intermittent typhoid.

At no time was his calm self-reliance and cool courage more conspicuous, than in facing his last great enemy death. Only a few days before he died and after his friends and relatives were constrained to hope only against hope, he sent a message to his office that he would sign some necessary checks in a few days, thus showing that notwithstanding his knowledge of how ill he was, he still retained his indomitable courage. His firm resolution, assisted by his vigorous physique, spared him to his afflicted family for at least a week longer than one of less noble constitution could have survived.

Finally, worn out by recurrence of combined attacks of both his ailments, and completely exhausted by the unequal conflict, he passed calmly away, without a struggle, at 3.35 A. M., April 23, 1869.

His remains were removed for interment to Wilkesbarre, Pa., the residence of his bereaved wife's family.

His record speaks for itself, and renders unnecessary further comment on the great loss the Army, and especially his own corps, has sustained.

#### INSTRUCTION FOR CAVALRY RECRUITS.

BREVET Major W. R. Parnell, first lieutenant First Cavalry, Camp Harney, Oregon, has submitted to the Adjutant-General through Headquarters First U. S. Cavalry, the following suggestions for a system of instruction for recruits enlisting in the mounted service, prior to their being assigned to regiments and troops:

The adoption of a new cavalry tactics and recent general orders respecting the care and management of troop horses, in barracks and on the march, being very suggestive of improvement and economy in this expensive and important branch of the Army, there is still a very important subject for consideration, before a complete success may be obtained.

It is very essential that every man should, by careful instruction, be a good horseman; not as many understand it, by being able to pick up anything off the ground at a gallop, etc., etc., but by steady training in military horsemanship, understanding properly every application by which cavalry horses are trained, and being perfect master of horse and arms when mounted, together with the general usage and treatment of cavalry horses.

Heretofore all mounted service recruits have been sent to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., where they remain until assigned to regiments; some of them receive but very little instruction in riding, on account of being forwarded to their regiment soon after arrival at the depot; in many cases their instructors (acting non-commissioned officers) having but little knowledge of the method by which a cavalry soldier should be taught to ride, or the art of imparting that knowledge to others.

According to the present system, as soon as the recruits join their troop, they are placed on the same duties as old and experienced soldiers, and having but little or no knowledge whatever of their duty, are expected (by many officers) to perform every duty as correctly as the old soldier; sometimes they will receive punishment for a neglect of which they may be perfectly innocent; many become disheartened and careless, and make but poor soldiers in consequence, while others take the first opportunity to desert. It frequently occurs that men who have been on extra duty from date of joining their troop, are temporarily relieved to go on scouting duty; in which capacity, they cause delay and embarrassment, instead of a service.

I would respectfully suggest, that the Cavalry Depot be organized as a riding (and drill) establishment; that every recruit remain at the establishment for a certain period, (say for four or six months), and be carefully and thoroughly instructed in riding, training, and general treatment of horses, and other drills; that no recruit be eligible for assignment, until passed as such by the chief instructor and approved by the depot commander, after a personal inspection and examination. Every detachment then joining a regiment could be depended upon for any duty, or emergency, and be perfectly able to take young or recruit horses in charge.

A certain number of the more expert recruits might be retained for a longer period at the establishment or

depot, for qualification as instructors, practically and theoretically. Instructors could be forwarded with each detachment of recruits, to regiments, so as to supply every troop with one who would be able to instruct recruits joining at regimental headquarters, or too far distant to be sent to the depot. The principal or Chief Instructor at the depot, to have control of the riding drill, under the direction of the depot commandant, and should be fully competent, and qualified in every particular, as a riding master would personally attend and direct during riding hours, and report to the commanding officer, all squads qualified for assignment, etc.

The term of service now gives additional facility for carrying out such a plan, a report of which in detail would be found very feasible, and without any additional expense. An uniformity would be better established; a higher state of discipline would be a natural result; horses would be better attended to, especially by small parties on detached duty, unattended by an officer; a greater security in their power would be realized by the men when in action, and I believe desertions from the cavalry would diminish.

I am satisfied that every cavalry officer in the service who takes an interest in his profession, will readily in-dorse such a plan, which I respectfully submit for the consideration of the General-in-Chief.

#### HISTORICAL GLEANINGS.

HONORABLE GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, OF MORRISANIA.

VALLEY FORGE, 17th Feb., 1778.

SIR: This half private, half public, letter arrives to tell you that an American Army, in the bosom of America, is about to disband for the want of somewhat to eat. We write to you as Governor from the committee\* a general letter. To your private ear, and for your particular information, let me say that our troops have been upon the point of disbanding three times. One dangerous meeting quelled with difficulty. The neighboring country, twice laid under military contribution to little or no purpose. The sly broad-brims, who do not take arms against us in great numbers, are assiduous in the task of undermining our resources, and when we are starved from a piece of ground, Howe need but appear and it smiles with abundance. I know our State can furnish little or no provisions; but something or other may perhaps be done, and if so, let it be done. Not a word of politics. I know none; and from the State of New York I can hear none. Yes, one piece of news; Howe is so fearful that the world should know his situation, or his army know what passes in the world, that he examines every letter of everybody going to or coming from every place, and all this under very severe penalties on those who shall presume to smuggle. Desertion prevails in his army; resignation amongst the officers of it. Ours is not without both of these diseases. But when you consider that the poor dogs are in an enemy's country, without clothes to wear, victuals to eat, wood to burn, or straw to lie on, the wonder is that they stay, not that they go. Let me intreat that I may immediately have a return of the officers in Gansevoort's, Van Schaick's, and Dubois's Regiments, containing their merits, that is to say, let the best Captain be put on the top of the list, the next best next, and so on for each regiment. Those officers who are worse than indifferent marked with an asterisk (\*), those very good with a star (\*). Let me at the same time have a copy of a rank roll made out for the late Convention by their Committee of Appointment, and on it the vacancies which have occurred since. Secrecy in this business, as far as conveniently practicable without too great an affectation of it, will be of advantage. The returns I have mentioned are necessary for the new arrangement of the Army, and with expedition. I have no time to sport with my pen, or even to write to other friends, as the express who is to carry this waits. For God's sake let me hear that you are raising, at the very least farthing, a tax of half a million of dollars. Pounds would be still better. Taxation will raise, feed, and clothe an army better than anything human; small things human beside it. I have said, let me repeat it, when our confederation is fixed, the several Governments organized, heavy taxes laid and levied, and civil, and more especially criminal, proceedings regularly had, then, and not till then, the American war will end. My respects to all who deserve them; to Jay and Livingston my love. I say nothing of my colleagues, because I suppose by this time two have gone North and together South. Adieu.

Believe me sincerely yours,

GOUV. MORRIS.

His Excellency GEORGE CLINTON, Esq., Governor of the State of New York.

\* Mr. Morris, at this time, was in the camp as a member of one of these Congressional Committees, which then, as in later times, visited the Army.

#### SUNKEN TREASURE.

On the night of the 7th of October, 1799, the ship *Lutine*, freighted with an amount of specie, estimated at from £1,500,000 to £3,000,000, foundered off the sand banks on the north-west coast of Holland, and the greater bulk of that treasure still lies buried, with but nine fathoms of water over it. There were also on board the Crown jewels of Holland, which had been sent to this country by the Prince of Orange to be reset and polished. The Dutch Government offered a reward of £3,000 for the recovery of the Crown jewels, which, with other inducements held out in England, led to a company being formed, who commenced operations, and in a few years they recovered about £160,000 of the specie, of which the Dutch Government claimed £30,000 as a royalty. Subsequently, their operations were stopped by the wreck becoming embedded in sand. Since then several other diving companies have been formed, and they all failed after a series of years' working. The last operations on the wreck were about three or four years since, when the divers found that the bottom of the ship, with her keel, where the bulk of the treasure is, was entire, with the skeleton of her ribs remaining. All the underwriters who were interested and paid on the total loss

have been dead some years, and it being impossible for any claim to be set up by any surviving relatives of the underwriters, it is intended by Lloyd's to apply to Parliament for powers to appropriate all moneys recovered from the wreck for purposes named in the proposals. It is probable that operations will be renewed on the wreck during the ensuing summer, and on a scale which is likely to be eminently successful. The plan, we understand, will be to construct large iron caissons, similar to those used for constructing the foundations of the piers of new Blackfriars bridge, and sink them into the sands, completely encompassing the wreck. These fairly sunk—and engineers of eminence declare there is no obstacle to prevent them—the excavation of the sand from the interior can be in a few days accomplished, and the treasure recovered.

#### COURTS-MARTIAL.

BEFORE a General Court-martial, which convened at Fort Hays, Kansas, April 5, 1869, and of which Brevet Colonel A. D. Nelson, lieutenant-colonel Fifth U. S. Infantry, is President, was arraigned, tried, and acquitted, First Lieutenant William I. Reed, Fifth U. S. Infantry, upon the charges of "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline" and "Breach of arrest." The proceedings and findings upon the second charge are confirmed by Major-General Schofield. In regard to the other, the following comment is made: "The findings upon the first charge and specification are disapproved. It is clearly proven that the accused left his train and escort without proper authority or sufficient excuse, turning over the command to a non-commissioned officer, notwithstanding a report was current that Indians had been seen on the road. The defence by the accused that he was strongly urged by Brevet Major Inman, assistant quartermaster (and whose testimony confirms it), to leave his command and accompany him, is not valid. Major Inman gave him no order, nor had he the right to do so, and of this Lieutenant Reed must have been fully aware. First Lieutenant William I. Reed, Fifth U. S. Infantry, will be released from arrest and restored to duty."

BEFORE a General Court-martial, which convened at Fort Ellis, M. T., and of which Brevet Colonel Geo. L. Andrews, lieutenant-colonel Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, is President, was arraigned, tried, and acquitted, Second Lieutenant J. C. Chance, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, on the charge of "Misapplying public property, in violation of the 36th Article of War." In commenting on this case, Brevet Major-General Terry says: "Many of the rulings of the court upon the questions of the admissibility of evidence, which arose in this case, are erroneous in the extreme, as, for instance, the ruling that the accused should not be permitted, on cross-examination, to ask the witness, John M. Green, First Lieutenant Thirteenth Infantry, whether or not he had on other occasions given a different account of the transaction on which the charges were based than that to which he had testified on his examination in chief. No rule of evidence is better established than the one that such a question not only may, but must be asked, with specifications as to time and place, before it can be shown by other witnesses that such is the fact. But, inasmuch as these erroneous rulings do not seem to have led to an erroneous decision on the merits of the case, the proceedings and findings are approved. Lieutenant Chance is released from arrest. He will resume his sword and return to duty."

#### BREVET MAJOR PORTER.

DIED, on the 23d of April, at the residence of his father, Mr. John Porter, Philadelphia, Pa., Brevet Major Robert H. Porter, captain U. S. Army, in the twenty-ninth year of his age. Major Porter entered the service at the Naval Academy in the year 1856, but, after remaining two and a half years, resigned, for the purpose of studying law. The Rebellion breaking out just before his admission to the bar, he enlisted in one of the Pennsylvania regiments, organized in Philadelphia, but had served with the regiment only a few months, when he received the appointment of first lieutenant in the Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, in which regiment he served during the entire war. At the siege of Petersburg, in 1864, he lost his left eye from a gunshot wound. At the close of the war he accompanied his regiment to the Pacific coast, and spent two years at two of the most desolate posts the coast can boast—Cape Disappointment, W. T., and Fort Mojave, A. T. His health becoming impaired (the wound breaking out afresh), he applied to be placed upon the retired list, which request was granted. His constitution being broken down, and his lungs having become affected in consequence, in spite of the best medical skill, he at last drooped and died—the final result of a rebel bullet.

THE London *Daily News* says: "The Canadians, than whom more loyal colonists are not to be found in the Empire, are exceedingly delighted with the prospect of seeing Prince Arthur among them as an officer of the Rifle Brigade. It is not stated whether the removal of the Fifty-third Regiment from Canada to the Barbadoes is a precaution taken in consequence of the Prince's visit, but, after what has transpired within the last four months, no one will deny that it is very timely. The Fifty-third has a galant history, and great battles and campaigns are inscribed on its standard. It has officers who won the Victoria Cross and other honors at Lucknow, Sobraon, and Sebastopol; and it has others of whom, under the solemn circumstances of the time, we prefer not to speak. The tragic event related in the Canadian journals is not the first intimation which has reached England of the social license in which some of the younger members of the Fifty-third were indulging, and which was of a kind and a notoriety to cause public indignation. It has not, however, transpired that those who were responsible for the discipline of the regiment have treated delinquencies against social morals as behavior unworthy of officers and gentlemen. Let us hope, however, that more was done in this direction than met the public eye."



## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1869.

## INDIAN PROSPECTS.

FROM present appearances we fear that our friends, the Quakers, will have considerable trouble in bringing the Indians to recognize and practise upon the mild doctrines of PENN. General STANLEY takes anything but a rose-colored view of the prospects of peace, and declares that everything hitherto done to make peace with the Sioux, as a nation, is an entire failure. "The Indians," he adds, "are just as far from peace as they were two years ago. They have boasted, while near this place, of having killed white men this winter over on the Platte, and of stealing horses. I believe there are war parties out now to depredate on the line of the Pacific Railroad. Their hostility may run on in the same way without showing itself only by an occasional murder, though I fear it may develop a worse form in the way of heavy attacks on the frontier." We are sorry to say that these gloomy views are confirmed by whatever we hear from all parts of the frontier, and our anticipations of peace must not be too sanguine, lest our disappointment be the more severe.

According to General STANLEY, the Sioux say they do not want peace, and that the "whites are afraid of them, which is the reason we send so much for them to eat;" and they threaten to stop the boats on the Missouri, and drive us from the country. This, however, was at Fort Sully, and under date of March 28th. It is just to say that, since then, few or no Sioux hostilities have been reported, and, in other regions, the Indians are comparatively quiet. But the truth is, that we are now just at that season of the year when the Indians habitually elect between peace and war. During the winter they have no desire to begin hostilities—and have no means. In the dead of winter, with snow on the ground, and the terrible winds sweeping destructively across the Plains, no man is more peaceful than your Indian soldier—all he wants is to be "let alone." He will go quietly down to the sheltered bottom-lands of some more southerly stream, where he can enjoy his protected village, his winter's clothing, and fuel, and store of buffalo-meat. The ranche and the mail-coach have no attraction for him; he cares nothing for cattle, and the pleasures of scalping and stealing are alike indifferent.

The Devil was sick, the Devil a monk would be;  
The Devil got well, the devil a monk was he.

When spring comes, and the grass grows, and forage and food are plenty, and trains are tempting, and ranches are rich in spoil, when the world is all before him, where to choose, when he needs no base of supplies, no clothing, no shelter, the Indian's "conscientious scruples" against blood and plunder (if the Universal Peace Society credits him with any) are quite vanished.

The society just spoken of will probably reject the assertions regarding the Sioux as absurd. This is another instance, they will say, of the imputation of impossible motives to Indians; for when everybody knows the enormous superiority of the white race to the red men, how can the latter begin a hopeless war unless goaded to it? How can they attempt to "drive the white man out of the Indian country?" The trouble with this argument is chiefly that it supposes an amount of knowledge, an amount of humility, and an amount of cool calculation in the Indian which he does not possess, and which the members of the Peace Society would not have, perhaps, had they always lived on the Plains, and seen ten times as many Indians as whites.

However, the upshot of the whole matter is, that the new Commission will commence its labors at a time which will give it an ample test of its abilities. We have already spoken of its favorable auspices of Governmental and headquarters' co-operation; it should be added, however, that the indications of Indian difficulties are such that it will probably have its hands full, and its task will be a hard one. If it succeeds, it will be entitled to the full praise of success at a moment which furnishes a fair test of its powers; and if it succeeds

this year, it will probably become a permanent and successful institution for years to come.

The labors of Mr. VINCENT COLLYER, meanwhile, in behalf of the Humanitarian Society of New York, continue. We are told that contracts have been let for breaking ground for the establishment of farms for all the friendly tribes and bands; that houses are building for the Chiefs, that seeds and agricultural tools furnished, and many other civilizing means brought into requisition. The only difficulty is, however, that we never have had much trouble with friendly Indians—it is the *unfriendly* whom we would like to operate on. And, as we have said, the present prospects, both on the headwaters of the Missouri and along the Platte, are equally—we are not sure of the Sioux, Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes or Arapahoes, and so long as they are hostile in intent, the agricultural operations of the friendly bands are of less importance. Meanwhile, Indian matters continue unsettled in the southerly regions. The present Government Agents appear to have failed to furnish the supplies agreed on, and the Indians are dissatisfied. St. Louis news declares that TALL BULL, with his Dog soldiers, has already gone north of the Arkansas, and is only waiting for the grass to grow, in order to begin hostilities. It is also alleged that 40 Arapahoe lodges, and a great many of the Kiowas, are on the Red River and the Texan border, joining forces with about 150 lodges of Comanches, and meditating war.

## THE CUBAN QUESTION.

THE Cuban question has now assumed an aspect of the gravest importance. The Congress of the Revolutionary Party at Sibanicu, on the 13th of April, unanimously adopted, it is reported, resolutions declaring that the party is "fighting for independence from Spain and annexation to the United States," has somewhat changed the aspect of affairs, so far as our Government is concerned; and the historic precedents now to be consulted and cited are rather those of Mexico and Texas than those of England and the would-be Confederacy. And, simultaneously, the sailing of a Cuban expedition from New York, and the large Cooper Institute meeting in behalf of Cuban independence, held in the latter city, have added a graver hue to a situation already somewhat critical.

This Congress marks, therefore, the first attempt of the Cuban patriots to form a regular government. CESPEDES presided over the Congress, QUESADA was re-elected General-in-Chief of the Army, and the aim of the new organization is annexation to the American Union. The legal, political, business, and social qualifications of CESPEDES, on the one hand, and the military skill and experience of QUESADA, make up a complement of ability which is not to be despised. Their present Governmental position is strong, both by nature and art. Sibanicu is a small town, or village, in the south-eastern corner of the Central Department of Cuba, south-westerly from Nuevitás, south-easterly from Puerto Principe, and about equally distant from both. It is in the mountainous region which has already proved a stronghold of the rebellion.

The very serious question which will soon be forced upon our Government is, what action shall be taken with regard to the Government at Sibanicu? Shall it be recognized? If so, when, and to what extent? And again, in what terms shall a recognition be made, if made at all? Shall it be the recognition of the existence of a belligerent force in Cuba, or the existence of a *national power*, whose *flag* may be acknowledged in our ports? These are questions which may one day demand prompt decision from our Government—we say "one day," because, of course, no action will be taken of any sort until official news has come from the insurgent authorities of their claims and their purposes. We shall act decidedly on the facts; but we shall not commit the mistake of England in taking newspaper reports and common rumor for official information.

GARIBALDI, having been quoted as in favor of Brazil in the contest with Paraguay, has written a letter, in which he says: "The paragraph you sent me from the *Diario de Rio* is an invention; the Imperial Brazilian Eagle, like all the Eagles in the

world, endeavors to grasp; and if the Republics of the River Plate were to consult me, I should say to them, 'Cut the talons of the Eagle!' Such is my opinion."

ONE "VON SCHELIA" has been enlightening the English on the subject of torpedoes in warfare, and his statements have convinced our able cotemporary, the *Broad Arrow* "that these infernal instruments can no more be dispensed with in any future conflict than some system of breech-loading for small arms or of rifling for cannon." This may be all true enough, but the testimony of VON SCHELIA counts for little, if his value as a witness is to be judged by the statement with which *Broad Arrow* credits him, to the effect that "in no single instance did a naval attack succeed during the American war where torpedoes were employed in the defence, and in no single instance did it fail where torpedoes or analogous means of obstruction were absent." Has VON SCHELIA forgotten FARRAGUT's victory at Mobile, where one of our monitors, the *Tecumseh*, was sunk by a torpedo, and where, as Admiral FARRAGUT has assured us, the torpedo wires could be heard snapping under the keel of his flag-ship as it led the advance into the harbor? Torpedoes are undoubtedly destined hereafter to play an important part in the defence of sea ports, but that they will render their capture impossible we do not believe. As Admiral FARRAGUT once said to us, in describing the attack at Mobile, "it was all torpedoes"—guns, forts, vessels, all the various means of resistance which he had to overcome. Torpedoes undoubtedly introduce another and formidable means of defence, and will add largely to the risks of attack, but skill and audacity will succeed hereafter as they have heretofore.

St. DOMINGO news looks very blue for the prospects of the Samana job, as well as for Mr. BANKS's proposed protectorate or purchase of Haytien territory. We have said from the start that, to all appearance, the whole affair looked like a scheme of BAEZ to "raise the wind." Holding his Presidency by a most precarious tenure, he has sought to trade his tenure to us, or sell us the Bay of Samana, in order to fill out his depleted purse. For three years there has been a hot strife between CABRAL and BAEZ; two years ago the former was at the top of the wheel of fortune, but now it is the turn of BAEZ; anon it will be that of CABRAL again. The question is, whether we shall permit these rival Chiefs to log-roll in Congressional lobbies, whether they shall use our Foreign Committees as cats-paws. The last news is that the national troops under BAEZ were defeated by CABRAL and the revolutionists "with heavy loss, their general being killed." These are the terms they now use; but not long ago it was the "national" troops under President CABRAL who were overthrown by the "revolutionists" under BAEZ. It would be fine business for us to pay the war expenses of BAEZ, in order to get Samana. If anything is clear, it is that the Dominicans shrink from the possibility of ceding territory to us. It is, in great part, this Samana scheme which has undermined the popularity of BAEZ, and will possibly overthrow him.

THE St. Louis *Republican* has a letter from Camp Wichita, Medicine Bluff Creek, Indian Territory, dated on the 6th inst., which says that 100 lodges of Arapahoes, under Roman Nose and Little Big Mouth, arrived on the 3d inst., and are only waiting the arrival of the Cheyennes to move in a body to the reservations north of the Red Fork of the Arkansas. The Sixth Infantry constitute a permanent garrison at this post. The Tenth Cavalry camp around the borders of the reservation, ready to pounce upon any body of Indians who stand outside the limits prescribed. The Indians that have refused to come in on any terms are committing depredations on the border, and have killed three men within three weeks past. Those here, while they appear to desire peace, and are profuse in promises of future good conduct, are only waiting for the grass to fatten their horses, and for the issue of their goods, when the western frontier of Kansas and the northern counties of Texas will be again the scenes of their butcheries. The *Republican* also learns that Indian matters continue unsettled in the Southern District of the Indian Territory. The Indians are dissatisfied in consequence of the failure of the Government agents to furnish the supplies stipulated for. Tall



Bull, Chief of the Dog Soldiers, has already gone north of the Arkansas River, and is only waiting for the grass in order to renew hostilities. Forty lodges of Arapahoes and half of the Kiowas, under Old Saluk and Spotted Wolf, are still on the Red River and the borders of Texas, joining their forces with about 150 lodges of Comanches, all of whom refuse terms of peace. Contracts have been let for breaking ground for the establishment of farms for all the friendly tribes and bands; houses are in process of erection for the chiefs; seeds and farmers' implements will be furnished to them, and every facility given to those who are disposed to adopt habits of civilization. Official information from the Wichita country is to the effect that General W. B. Hazen is succeeding admirably in his management of Indians. All of the latter in that district are in his charge, and some 7,000 have put themselves under his care upon the reservation. The disbursement of the large sums appropriated by Congress for feeding those Indians is made under direction of General Hazen himself, and it now appears that the increased amounts needed for that purpose were called for because the Indians have doubled in number at that point since the enumeration of the Peace Commission was made.

#### THE ARTILLERY SCHOOL AT FORT MONROE.

THE Artillery School at Fort Monroe, under the command of Brevet Major-General W. F. Barry, last week closed the first year of its existence. During that time it has thoroughly demonstrated its importance to the Army and the country in developing in the Artillery a taste for study and the ambition of improvement. General Sherman, at his visit to the school, to take part in the closing exercises of the examination, after a minute inspection of all its workings, expressed himself as in the highest degree pleased with the good results it had accomplished, and the industry and ability with which it is managed.

The Artillery School was established Nov. 18, 1867 by General Orders No. 99, and General Barry was assigned to its command by subsequent orders. In March of 1868 General Barry issued an order prescribing for the school a code of regulations, and it was soon in working order. All appointees in the Artillery, either from civil life or from the ranks of the Army, though belonging to batteries stationed elsewhere, must serve one full academic year at the school before joining their batteries; but graduates of the Military Academy assigned to the Artillery must serve at least one year with their batteries before being sent to the school. Field, siege and sea-coast guns, their carriages and platforms, and everything requisite to the study of Artillery, practically and theoretically, are provided for the school. The character and course of the instruction will be shown by the following extracts from one of General Barry's recent orders, for the month of May:

**Battery G, First Artillery.**—Siege Battery: the instruction to comprise the service of the gun, the mechanical manoeuvres with blocks and rollers, and with the siege gun, and two drills with blank cartridges, to continue from the 1st to the 20th inst. from the 20th to the 31st; the transportation and laying of two siege gun platforms, and target practice with the 4½-inch and 30-pounder siege gun, and 3-inch howitzer.

**Battery K, Second Artillery.**—15-inch sea coast gun, from the 1st to the 15th inst., including two drills with blank cartridges; target practice with shot and shell from 18th to 21st inst.; dismounting and mounting the guns by means of gins and blocks, and by means of hydraulic jacks and blocks, during the remainder of the month.

**Battery A, Third Artillery.**—Mortar Battery: service of the siege mortar, and mechanical manoeuvres, until the 15th inst.; laying one mortar and one rail platform, and target practice, from 15th to 20th inst.; service of the 12-inch sea coast mortar, mechanical manoeuvres of mounting and dismounting, and target practice from 20th to 31st inst.

**Battery F, Fourth Artillery.**—Field Battery: service of 3-inch, light 12-pounder, and Gatling gun, mechanical manoeuvres, and two drills with blank cartridges of 3-inch and light 12-pounder, until 20th inst.; from 20th to 31st inst. target practice with 3-inch light 12-pounder, and Gatling gun.

**Battery G, Fifth Artillery.**—Casemate Battery: service and mechanical manoeuvres of 10-inch sea coast gun, of the 24-pounder flank defence howitzer, and two drills with blank cartridges, until 17th inst.; from 17th to 20th inst. transporting and mounting a 10-inch gun and its chassis and top carriage in barrette; from 20th to 26th inst. service of 10-inch sea coast gun in barrette; from 26th to 31st inst. target practice with 10-inch smooth-bore, and 100-pounder Parrott rifled gun.

Except on Saturdays and Sundays, there will be daily recitations for officers in artillery tactics; these recitations will continue for one hour each, and will take place at 11 o'clock A. M., unless the weather on any day is unsuitable for out-of-door drill, when they will take place on the usual hour for morning drill. The recitations will be so arranged that the officers of each battery will recite once each week, and that the recitation shall be in that portion of the tactics, in which the officers may be engaged for that month. Brevet Brigadier-General Roberts will instruct the officers who are engaged with the field and siege guns, and Brevet Brigadier-General Morgan, those who are engaged with the mortars and sea coast guns. The instructors will render on Saturdays, to the adjutant of the school, reports in the prescribed form.

Recitations in tactics for the non-commissioned officers and such other enlisted men will be regulated by the commanders of batteries, and will take place as often and at such hours as they may deem necessary and prefer. The subject of the recitation will always be that portion of the tactics in which the men may be drilling at the time, and the recitation will always be conducted by a commissioned officer. Weekly reports of the recitations, in the prescribed form, and signed by the battery commander, will be sent to the adjutant of the school, each Saturday.

On Friday afternoons the drill will be in Infantry Tactics—either by company or by battalion, as may be designated by the commanding officer of the school and will be superintended if by company, or commanded, if by battalion, by the field officer of the week.

Every month the practice is varied for each battery, so as to give each a thorough course at every battery. There are five companies located at the post, one from each of the five artillery regiments, and the non-commis-

sioned officers and privates also study and recite. The text-books now in use are the following: Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mendell's "Military," and Gillespie's "Civil Surveying." Bartlett's "Mechanics," Benton's "Ordnance and Gunnery," "Ordnance Manual," Benet's "Treatise on Chronoscope," "Mahan's Field Fortification," "Outpost and Advanced Guards," Jomini's "Art of War," Kent's "Commentaries," Halleck's "International Law," French's "Law."

Of the twenty officers under instruction during the term of the school just closed, eighteen passed their examination not only satisfactorily, but most creditably. Two failed, and were returned to their regiment without diplomas. The General Order establishing the school makes a failure to obtain a satisfactory certificate, a bar to promotion until, after another year's instruction, the officers shall have passed the examination. The enlisted men, on leaving the school, are furnished with a certificate setting forth their character and proficiency. At the examination last week, no enlisted men were graduated, because they had yet to pass through the practical course of this summer. The report of their standing in arithmetic, history, geography, and writing, is creditable to the application of the men. The report gives the standing of 64 enlisted men.

We gave last week a list of the officers graduated, but by error omitted the name of T. V. Deary, Second Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, which should have closed the list. The remarks of General Sherman and General Barry at the time of giving the diplomas, which came to us too late for our last week's number, were as follows:

General Barry said:

The studies allotted to the period during which you have been on duty here having been completed, and the annual examination having terminated, you are now about to return to your respective regiments. Pleasant associations are now severed, and regrets, we feel confident, are sincerely felt by all. For my part it would be idle to attempt to conceal the emotions by which I am now embarrassed.

The present Artillery School is the creation of the former general of the Army, who was afterwards Secretary of War, and is now the President of the United States. It was fostered by another Secretary of War, the present Major-General Schofield; and it is now under the able supervision, and enjoys the best wishes of the General of the Army, who is with us to-day, having come here expressly to deliver the certificates awarded by the Staff of the School.

Such distinguished patronage is full of meaning. It is significant of the great and abiding interest felt in this enterprise by those who best know its value, and who, of all others, can serve it best. The Art of war, at all times progressive, in our day is moving with railroad speed. The department of Artillery partakes of this progress in an especial degree, and is marching on with greater strides than at any previous period of its history. The stream of change and of improvement is rushing on; if we cannot aspire to direct its current, we must at least keep in it, or we will be left stranded on the shore. What we have learned or are learning to-day is but the guide-board that points the way, or the opening of the portals through which we ought to enter.

It remains with you, officers, by observation, by reading, and by study, to keep pace with the march of events, and to become what you ought to be, thoroughly accomplished in all that relates to your profession. The improvement, the elevation of the artillery of our Army, which we all desire so much and about which we all talk so much, can only be accomplished by the improvement of its individual members. The whole matter rests entirely in our own hands. Let us then not neglect the opportunities which we now enjoy. Disappointments may arise, untoward events may occur, obstacles seemingly insurmountable may be interposed, but do not be discouraged. Remember always that you belong to the artillery; that its reputation for intelligence, for acquirement, for high tone, and above all, that its honor depend upon your individual efforts. I conjure you to see to it that nothing is lost in your hands. I shall not detain you any longer; but wishing you not only a kindly, but an affectionate farewell, I shall give place to General Sherman whose words of commendation and of advice we are all anxious to listen to.

General Sherman said:

He had come from Washington, at the invitation of General Barry, to be present on this occasion. He did not come to make them a speech, but he had a few words to say to them individually. They should be thankful for the opportunity thus afforded them of becoming thoroughly masters of the profession which they had adopted. Some of you may think that upon receiving your diplomas your studies and troubles will all be over. This is a mistake; for if you continue studying for the next ten years as hard as you have during the past one, you will then just begin to see daylight ahead. He then reverted to the rapid strides which had been made in the artillery arm of the service. When he was a young man a twenty-four-pounder was a big gun, and excited his admiration, while the position of captain of a six-gun battery was the highest position to which he aspired, and to be a brevet major of artillery was the height of his ambition and dream of his youth. Now they had at this fort ten and fifteen-inch guns, throwing ponderous shot and shell, and handled with as much ease as were the guns of a light battery twenty years ago. Even now it was all he could do, by hard study, to keep pace with the rapid improvements of ordnance and gunnery. He thought the officers of the present day should be thankful to the Government for providing them with this school, and hoped it was fully appreciated by them. He would have been glad, and he knew that any of the old Army officers would have been glad for such an opportunity when they were young men. He charged them strictly to continue their studies after leaving school, and to endeavor by their individual exertions to maintain the reputation for which the old regular Army was so famous. It now became his duty to perform the mechanical part of his visit—that of handing to each of the officers who had graduated, their diplomas.

Nearly all the officers on duty as instructors at the school have been relieved.

To Brevet Major-General Barry, Brevet Major J. B. Shinn, Brevet Colonel Guy V. Henry, Brevet Major J. B. Campbell, and the other officers of the school during the last year, great credit is due for its successful working.

THE monthly gathering of the New York Commandery of the Military Order, at Delmonico's, on Wednesday evening last, was unusually interesting, a large number of members being present; among them Brevet Major-General A. S. Webb, Commodore A. M. Pennock and Commander D. B. Harmony, recently returned from the European Squadron. The annual election of officers was held, and report received from the Treasurer which showed the finances of the Commandery to be in a most gratifying condition. These monthly reunions serve one of the most important purposes of an Army and Navy club by

bringing officers together sociably and have done much to establish the order in its present prosperous condition in New York.

BREVET Major-General Geo. Sykes, colonel Twentieth Infantry, is hereby assigned to the command of the District of Minnesota, Headquarters at Fort Snelling, by General Orders No. 32, Headquarters Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn., April 20, 1869. The Twentieth Infantry, having reported for duty in this Department, will be distributed to posts, under direction of the Commanding Officer, District of Minnesota, as follows, viz.: Regimental Headquarters and one company at Fort Snelling; two companies each at Forts Ripley, Wadsworth, and Ransom; three companies at Fort Abercrombie. The garrisons of the various posts will be dispatched to their respective destinations as rapidly as the state of the roads will permit, and upon arrival thereat, will relieve the present garrisons (Tenth Infantry), which will repair without delay to St. Paul, to take water transportation for Texas.

THE members of the Third Corps Union met on the 5th instant at Delmonico's, Fourteenth street, to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Williamsburgh, Brevet Major-General Sickles presiding. The Treasurer reported a balance of \$2,000. The following were elected directors for the coming year: Colonel McMichael and Captain Fassitt, General Biles, of Philadelphia; Captain Bowers of Newark, N. J.; General Ramsey, of Jersey City; General Sharp, of New York; Major Clark, of Newark, N. J., with the Secretary, Major E. H. Welling, and the Treasurer, General Mott, being members *ex officio* of the board. At the close of business the members adjourned to the dining-room, where the proceedings closed with a banquet which was elivened with the usual toasts and speeches.

BREVET Major-General Wright, on the part of the United States commission detailed to examine into the practicability of the proposed bridge between this city and Brooklyn, has, since the investigation made here, and the inspection of the suspension bridges existing in the country, addressed communications to "The Vessel-owners' Co-operative Association" and "The Shipowners' Association" requesting any suggestions that those bodies should think proper to make in regard to the construction of the bridge. Both associations have promptly sent in replies to the commission. Major King, of the commission, has returned to Washington. Some little delay is likely to occur before the Government sanction can be accorded; but it is confidently believed that the great work will be commenced during this summer.

DANIEL D. Bell, a resident of the town of Rochester, Ulster county, was arrested in 1864 by Major-General John A. Dix, then commanding the Department of the East, and was confined in Fort Lafayette for four months. In 1866 he brought an action in the Supreme Court against General Dix for damages. The suit has slept for some time. The attorney for General Dix endeavored to have the case removed from the State to the United States courts, but failed, and since then has given the matter no further attention. An order was recently obtained directing the sheriff of Ulster county to empanel a jury to assess the damages. This was done on Monday last, notice having been given to Mr. Dix's attorney, and the jury awarded Mr. Bell \$10,000 damages.

THE following telegram was received at the War Department on the 5th inst., dated Austin, Texas, May 4, 1869:

Brevet Captain B. H. Herkness, second lieutenant Thirty-fifth Infantry, was shot and instantly killed while in pursuit of deserters of the Thirty-eighth Infantry. Murderers arrested and in confinement at Fort Bliss.

J. J. REYNOLDS, Brevet Major General commanding.

THE sum of \$5,000 having been appropriated by the last Congress for the observation of the eclipse of the sun in August next, a small party of two or three from the Washington Observatory, under the direction of Professor J. H. C. Coffin, will proceed to Alaska for that purpose.

THE following officers have been selected for staff duty at Headquarters Department of the South, from the surplus officers of the Second and Sixteenth Infantry: Captain F. E. Lacey, Second Infantry, brevet major U. S. A.; First Lieutenant J. R. King, Second Infantry, U. S. A.; Second Lieutenant Charles Selmer, Second Infantry, brevet captain U. S. A.

GENERAL Sherman made a flying visit to New York during the past week, spending a day quietly in visiting a few friends, and returning to Washington in the evening.



## ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

(Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending May 8, 1869.)

Monday, April 26th.

By direction of the President, the Retiring Board of Officers assembled at San Francisco by paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 5, of January 4, 1867, from this office, of which Brevet Major-General Ord is President, is hereby dissolved, and the officers composing it will join their proper stations.

By direction of the President, the Retiring Board of Officers assembled at St. Louis, Missouri, by paragraph 10, Special Orders No. 262, November 2, 1868, from this office, of which Brevet Brigadier-General Graham is President, is hereby dissolved, and the officers composing it will join their proper stations.

By direction of the President, the Retiring Board of Officers assembled at New York City by paragraph 6, Special Orders No. 258, of October 28, 1868, from this office, of which Brevet Major-General McDowell is President, is hereby dissolved, and the officers composing it will join their proper stations.

By directions of the War Department, the Board of Officers assembled at Washington, D. C., by Special Orders No. 143, June 16, 1868, from this office, of which Brevet Major-General J. A. Hardie is President, is hereby dissolved, and the officers composing it will close up their business and join their proper stations as soon as practicable.

The following-named officers are assigned to duty with the War Department, and will report in person to the Secretary of War: Brevet Major-General Daniel Butterfield, colonel U. S. Army; Brevet Major-General W. S. Ketchum, colonel U. S. Army; Brevet Major-General John E. Smith, colonel U. S. Army; Brevet Major-General Wager Swayne, colonel U. S. Army; Brevet Brigadier-General W. McK. Dunn, colonel and assistant judge-advocate-general; Brevet Colonel Oscar A. Mack, major U. S. Army.

The Board of Officers assembled at Washington, D. C., by paragraph 8, Special Orders No. 158, July 3, 1868, from this office, of which Brevet Major-General W. H. Emory is President, is hereby dissolved, and the officers composing it will proceed to join their proper regiments and posts of duty. The junior member of the Board, Brevet Major-General S. D. Sturgis, will close up the business of the Board and hold himself prepared to join his new regiment as soon as his promotion is announced.

Tuesday, April 27th.

So much of Special Orders No. 45, February 24, 1869, from this office, as relates to the transfer of the following officers of the Second U. S. Artillery, is hereby revoked: Brevet Major James S. Dudley, first lieutenant; First Lieutenant B. F. Ryer.

First Lieutenant C. E. Kilbourne, Second U. S. Artillery, is hereby assigned to Company H, of that regiment, vice Kinney, deceased; and under the provisions of paragraph 6, General Orders No. 99, of November 13, 1867, from this office, establishing the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Virginia, transferred from Company H to Company K, vice First Lieutenant B. F. Ryer, hereby transferred from Company K to Company H.

Lieutenant Ryer will, upon being relieved from duty at the Artillery School May 1, 1869, be ordered to join his company in the Department of Alaska.

So much of Special Orders No. 14, January 18, 1869, from this office, as transferred Brevet Captain C. T. Bissell, first lieutenant Second U. S. Artillery, from Company K to Company B, is hereby revoked, and he is hereby transferred from Company K to Company M, vice Graves.

Brevet Captain Bissell will, upon being relieved from duty at the Artillery School, May 1, 1869, be ordered to join his company in the Department of California.

Brevet Captain Frank R. Rice, first lieutenant Fourth U. S. Infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps,) having completed the duties assigned him in Special Orders No. 19, March 29, 1869, from headquarters of his regiment, will proceed to his home and await orders.

The following distribution is made of the officers composing the Bureau of Military Justice, and the officers whose posts of duty are changed will proceed as soon as practicable to the headquarters of the department or district to which they are assigned and report in person to the commanding general thereof: Brigadier and Brevet Major-General Joseph Holt, judge-advocate-general, Headquarters of the Army; Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General W. McK. Dunn, assistant judge-advocate-general to the Secretary of War; Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Guido N. Lieber, judge-advocate Department of Dakota; Major De Witt Clinton, judge-advocate Department of the South; Major William Winthrop, judge-advocate, office of the Judge-Advocate-General; Major H. B. Burnham, judge-advocate First Military District, (Virginia); Major Thomas F. Barr, judge-advocate, office of the Judge-Advocate-General, (temporary); Major H. P. Curtis, judge-advocate, office of the Judge-Advocate-General, (temporary); Major Henry Goodfellow, judge-advocate, Fifth Military District, (Texas).

Wednesday, April 28th.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following-named officers are hereby relieved from duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. This order to take effect on the 30th instant: Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds, colonel U. S. Army, assistant commissioner for the State of Texas; Brevet Major-General Charles H. Smith, colonel Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, assistant commissioner for the State of Arkansas; Brevet Colonel John R. Edie, lieutenant-colonel Eighth U. S. Infantry, assistant commissioner for the State of South Carolina; Brevet Major-General A. Ames, lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army, assistant commissioner for the State of Mississippi; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles E. Compton, major U. S. Army, assistant commissioner for the State of North Carolina; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James Thompson, captain Second U. S. Artillery, assistant commissioner for the State of Tennessee.

The following-named officers will proceed, without delay,

lay, to join their regiments: Brevet Major-General Charles H. Smith, colonel Nineteenth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Colonel John R. Edie, lieutenant-colonel Eighth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles E. Compton, major U. S. Army, will proceed to his home and await orders.

Captain F. H. Wilson, Third U. S. Cavalry, will report without delay, to the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, to accompany a detachment of recruits to the Department of the Missouri.

Paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 83, April 8, 1869, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, assigning Captain Charles E. Morse, Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, to duty as aide-de-camp, is hereby confirmed.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. Carpenter, (now brevet colonel), captain Tenth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 36, March 25, 1869, from Headquarters Department of the Missouri, is hereby extended four months.

Thursday, April 29th.

Second Lieutenant A. C. Paul, Third U. S. Cavalry, will report without delay at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, to accompany recruits to his regiment.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 282, November 25, 1868, from this office, as directed that the pay proper of First Lieutenant W. S. Johnson, regimental quartermaster Forty-third U. S. Infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps), be stopped until the United States be reimbursed in the amount of two thousand four hundred and nineteen dollars and sixty-eight cents, the value of Quartermaster stores stolen from the Government storehouses at Fort Wayne and Detroit, Michigan, and for which he is responsible, is hereby revoked.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of General Orders No. 6, February 18, 1869, from this office, as directs that the horses of Battery I, First U. S. Artillery, be turned over to the Quartermaster's Department to be sold, is hereby revoked, and they will be issued to the regiments of Cavalry serving on the Rio Grande.

The resignation of First Lieutenant Ely S. Parker, brevet brigadier-general Second U. S. Cavalry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect April 26, 1869.

Upon the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers in the Second U. S. Cavalry are hereby announced: First Lieutenant James T. Peale, from Company L to Company E; First Lieutenant Samuel T. Hamilton, from Company E to Company L. The officers thus transferred will join their proper companies without delay.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the leave of absence granted First Lieutenant James L. Sherman, First U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 9, January 12, 1869, from this office, is hereby extended six months.

The leave of absence granted Post Chaplain Thomas B. VanHorne, U. S. Army, in Special Orders No. 59, April 5, 1869, from Headquarters Department of the Plate, is hereby extended three months, upon the expiration of which he will be at Fort Sanders, Wyoming Territory, without fail.

The telegraphic order from this office, of the 24th instant, directing the discharge of First Sergeant William Crowley, Company L, Third U. S. Artillery, on detached duty at Fort Adams, Rhode Island, as a witness before a General Court-martial, is hereby confirmed.

Upon his own application, Second Lieutenant Loyall Farragut has been transferred from the Twenty-first U. S. Infantry to the Fifth U. S. Artillery, to date from April 13, 1869. He will report to the commanding officer of the latter regiment for assignment to duty with Company D.

Second Lieutenant Ray T. Gordon, Eight U. S. Cavalry, will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment, serving in the Military Division of the Pacific.

Friday, April 30th.

James E. Wilson, late first lieutenant Fifth U. S. Artillery, is hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters from February 8 to March 23, 1869, while in attendance upon and awaiting the action of the Retiring Board convened at New York City by Special Orders No. 258, October 28, 1868, from this office.

Post Chaplain Albert S. Hunt, U. S. Army, will report in person to the Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, New York, for duty during the absence of Chaplain John W. French.

Brevet Major G. B. Rodney, captain fourth U. S. Artillery, will, upon being relieved from duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Virginia, proceed to join his company (D) in the Department of the East. Permission to delay fifteen days is hereby granted him.

Second Lieutenant E. G. Manning, Fifth U. S. Infantry, will, at his own request, proceed to his home and await orders.

Brevet Captain J. C. White, first lieutenant, Tenth U. S. Infantry, will, at his own request, proceed to his home and await orders.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Chaplain Manuel J. Gonzales, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, will report to the Adjutant-General of Army, for orders.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Chaplain Manuel J. Gonzales, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment in the Fifth Military District. Permission to draw advance mileage from this city to the Headquarters of his regiment is hereby granted him.

Saturday, May 1st.

A General Court-martial is appointed to meet at West Point, New York, on the 5th day of May, 1869, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Sergeant Charles Fitzsimmons, of the U. S. Military Academy Detachment of Cavalry, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Colonel J. C. Clark, Jr., major U. S. Army, (retired); Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. McL. Hildt, captain Third U. S. Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Kenel, captain Fifth U. S. Artillery; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. Mordecai, captain Ordnance Department; Brevet Major

M. F. Watson, captain, U. S. Army, (retired); Brevet Major W. H. H. Benyaurd, captain Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant John E. Hosmer, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant C. B. Sears, Corps of Engineers; Captain A. S. Clarke, U. S. Army, judge-advocate of the court. No other officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service.

As soon as the recruits ordered by Paragraph 4, Special Orders No. 96, April 24, 1869, from this office, to be sent to the Third U. S. Cavalry have been forwarded, the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, will prepare a detachment of forty-one recruits, including one blacksmith, and forward it, under proper charge, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for assignment to Battery C, Third U. S. Artillery. The detachment will be composed as far as possible of recruits not less than five feet seven inches in height. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

So much of Special Orders No. 101, April 28, 1869, from this office, as directed Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles E. Compton, major U. S. Army, to proceed to his home and await orders, is hereby revoked, and he will remain on duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands in the State of North Carolina.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Wolverton, assistant surgeon, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Louisiana, and will report to the commanding general Department of Dakota, for assignment to duty.

Permission to delay reporting to the commanding general Department of the East, for assignment to duty at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, as post surgeon, as directed in Special Orders No. 92, paragraph 5, April 20, 1869, from this office, is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Alexander, surgeon, until June 1, 1869.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John W. Smith, paymaster, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Louisiana and assigned to the Fifth Military District. He will report in person, without delay, to the commanding general, for orders.

Brevet Major-General Henry J. Hunt, colonel Fifth U. S. Artillery, is hereby authorized to draw mileage from Fort Jefferson, Florida, to this city, by the route actually travelled in complying with telegraphic orders of March 27, 1869, from this office.

Monday, May 3d.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant H. D. Wallen, Jr., Third U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 89, April 16, 1869, from this office, is hereby extended five months.

Leave of absence for two months is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Baily, surgeon.

Leave of absence for six months on surgeon's certificate of disability is hereby granted Captain John V. Du Bois, Third U. S. Cavalry.

The leave of absence granted Captain Deane Monahan, Third U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 37, March 26, 1869, from Headquarters Department of the Missouri, is hereby extended sixty days.

Permission to delay reporting to the commanding general Department of the Columbia, as directed in Special Orders No. 93, April 20, 1869, from this office, is hereby granted Brevet Major C. R. Greenleaf, assistant surgeon, for thirty days.

## THE CORRESPONDENCE OF NAPOLEON I.

(Paris correspondence of the New York Tribune.)

THE twenty-seventh volume of the "Correspondance de Napoleon Premier" covers the year 1814—the year of the Invasion, of abdication, of attempted suicide, and of exile. It contains more than 600 letters, orders, and other documents, written or dictated by Napoleon amid these great and rapid vicissitudes—interesting beyond the contents of any other volume of this important collection, as evidences of the strength and greatness, and the almost equally strange weakness and littleness, of that extraordinary being. His military genius never shone brighter, his comprehensive activity never rose to such demonic height, as in that campaign against impossibilities which closed with the entrance of the Allies into Paris.

There is nothing like this book in literature. The style, if style it can be called, is unique; a fast rolling fire of orders, short, swift, going straight to their mark like rifle-shot—one pervading tone of imperiousness, the expression of one supremely selfish concentrated will.

There is hardly a figure of speech in the whole book, unless the four scant allusions to God are to be taken for such; hardly a recognition of humanity except in contempt, unless a few rare phrases like this may be taken for it: "Keep the Empress in good spirits. She is dying of consumption." He writes in postscript to his brother Joseph: "Tell Castiglione to forget his fifty-six years;" "The Young Guard melts away like snow; the Old Guard holds its own." Thrice he breaks out with real emotion in praise of these last, after the battle of Montmirail: "What they did can only be compared to the romance of chivalry and to the warriors of those times, when, by the effect of their armor and their address in horsemanship, one vanquished three or four hundred. The Old Guard has far surpassed everything I could expect from choice troops. It was absolutely the head of Medusa!"

The letters to Joseph and to the Ministers of Police and the Interior, at Paris, respecting domestic politics and the management of public opinion, are full of impatience with and contempt for them and the public—especially the enlightened portion of it: "You and the Minister of Police know no more of France than I do of China." "The Minister of the Interior is a trembler. He has an absurd idea of men. He and the Minister of Police have no more idea of France than I have of China." "Truly it is difficult to be more inert than they are in Paris. You are asleep in Paris, and talk nonsense." "I have never sought the applause from the Parisians,



I am not a theatrical personage. Besides, one must be more practical than you are to know the spirit of that city, which has nothing in common with the passions of 3,000 or 4,000 persons who make a great deal of noise."

This last extract is from a letter to Joseph of the 12th March, other passages of which are as characteristic in another kind: "I have been pained to see that you have spoken to my wife of the Bourbons, and of the opposition that the Emperor of Austria might make to them. I beg you to avoid these conversations. I will not be protected by my wife. This idea would spoil her and embroil us. And for what good talk to her in that way? Let her live as she lives; don't speak to her except of what she needs to know in order to sign her name, and above all avoid speeches that would make her think that I am ready to be protected by her or her father. Never for the last four years has the word Bourbon or Austria been uttered by my mouth. Besides, all that can only disturb her and spoil her excellent disposition."

A much earlier letter to poor Joseph, who needed to have a broad back and meek nature, contains, among other things, these: "I have read the letter of King Louis [putative father of Napoleon III.]. I have already answered in regard to the eventuality of Paris [surrender of the city to the Allies]; you need not refer to it again. That outcome affects more than us. When it occurs I shall be no more; it is not for myself, then, that I speak. King Louis talks of peace; this is giving advice entirely out of place. For the rest I can make nothing of your letter. I thought I had explained myself to you; but you never remember things, and are of the opinion of the first man you meet who seems to reflect an opinion. I repeat to you, then, in two words, that Paris will never be taken while I am alive. I confess that your letter of the 7th [February] has pained me, for I do not see any keeping in your ideas, and you give heed to the babblings and opinions of a pack of people who do not think. Now I will speak to you frankly. If Talleyrand has anything to do with this notion of leaving the Empress at Paris, in case it should be evacuated by our forces, it must be a treason they are plotting. I repeat it, beware of that man. I know him these sixteen years, and have even had a liking for him; but he is unquestionably the greatest enemy of our house now, since fortune abandons us. Hold to the advice I have given you. I understand matters better than those others."

"If a lost battle and news of my death should come, you will be informed before the Ministers."

"For my part, I would rather that they cut my son's throat than ever see him brought up at Vienna as an Austrian Prince; and I think well enough of the Empress to be also persuaded that she is of this opinion, so far as a woman and a mother can be."

After repeated declarations that he would under no circumstances consent to the reduction of France within its limits as they were in 1789, declaring the acceptance of such conditions of peace to be impolitic, base, cowardly ( *lâche* ), reproaching those French who entertained the idea as vile poltroons, he offered and urged its acceptance on Alexander. We are approaching now the end of the first part.

The most noteworthy document of the volume as a help to the study of its author's character, is his address to the army of the 5th of April, already well known by the publication of Baron Fain: "The Emperor thanks the army for its proofs of attachment to him, and particularly because it recognizes that France is in him and not in the people of the Capital. The Senate does not blush to cast reproaches on the Emperor, without observing that, as first body of the State, it has taken part in all the events. It has gone so far as to dare accuse the Emperor of having altered its acts when publishing them. All the world knows that he had no need of such artifices; a hint was a command for the Senate. The Senate does not blush to speak of libels published against foreign governments; it forgets that it was their editor. So long as fortune showed herself faithful to their sovereigns, these men remained faithful, and no complaint was heard of the abuses of power. If the Emperor had despised men, as he has been reproached with doing, the world would agree to-day that he had good reasons for his contempt. He held his dignity from God and the nation; they alone could deprive him of it; he has always regarded it as a burden, and when he accepted it did so from the conviction that he alone was equal to sustaining it worthily."

No other one, however labored, portrait of the man, is so characteristic as this little sketch "drawn from the quick" by himself, of himself, *pictor et pictus*, in so few lines.

There is not the slightest indication that even at this late moment he had begun to learn the lesson which the invasion and its result had set for him. It evidently did not occur to him that the bitter, bloody reproach, well deserved indeed by the slavish Senate, reflected back on their enslaver; as, a little earlier, when treating his royal brothers and Cabinet ministers liked breeched school-boys, the unreasonableness of blaming them for not acting like independent intelligent men did not occur to him. His long and heavy despotism weighing on the public life of the nation had destroyed the spring of independent action.

The last 130 pages of this volume are sub-entitled: "Residence in the Isle of Elba," and are filled with the letters and orders of Napoleon the Belittled—never more imperious, however, never more Napoleonic than he appears here, seen as it were through a reversed opera-glass. These pages read as though they were the original studies of one of Balzac's novels. They contain "orders" for building a wall, constructing a kitchen sewer, and the like, in exactly the same clear, sharp, rapid style, and of the same tone and model as though they were issued from the Tuileries and applied to the public works of a great Empire. Next to his military genius, comes Napoleon's morbidly developed "administrative talent." I have room for only a few extracts: "On Tuesday we shall hold a council to regulate the Budget of the Island. It will be composed of you, of the steward, and the treasurer. . . . Wednesday we

shall hold the Council of the Household. There will be yourself and the treasurer. . . . You can allow to Pinosa five centimes for the expenses of army bread-making, with the condition that they shall be paid to him always for not less than fifty rations; fifty rations at five centimes makes two francs fifty centimes. He does not need to heat the oven oftener than once every four days, and the wood is on the spot. It is only requisite then to fee the man who brings the wood once every four days, and to have a woman to make the bread, who, being employed only every fourth day, will be able to do some other work. . . . Monsieur le Comte de Bertrand, my purpose is to appoint the Mayor of Porto Longone Commandant of my palace at Porto Longone. He will perform the functions of Commandant, of Concierge, of Conservateur of the Garde Meuble, and of Inspector of the Gardens. He will be allowed a salary of 600 francs." Apropos of eight sun-shades for the windows of the saloon of the Princess Pauline, the report says: "The linen was furnished by the Princess; the additional expense amounts to sixty-two francs thirty centimes." Whereupon the Emperor annotates: "Not having ordered this expenditure, which does not appear in the Budget, it will be paid by the Princess." A note regulating the six balls to be given during carnival—three at the palace and three in the theatre—has touches of a well nigh sublime bathos: "The invitations must be extended to all the island, without, however, there being more than two hundred guests. They will be for 9 o'clock. There will be refreshments without ices, seeing the difficulty of procuring them. There will be a buffet that will be served at midnight. It is not necessary that all that should cost more than 1,000 francs." Malicious French folks of the political opposition are inclined to sneer at these minutiae of the Great Maniacal Administrator, and compare his Elban Empire to Barataria. Seeing the loose way in which their National and Parisian finances have been managed of late years, they might rather wish for something of the like spirit in the conductors of their affairs—as a certain other people might wish in their Secretary of the Treasury and his subordinates.

But while all this little play was carried on as strictly and seriously as the solemnest of work, Napoleon was planning his flight. On the evening of the 26th of February (date of the last letter in this volume), while one of those minutely-ordered balls was just opening, the eagle took wing from Porto-Ferrajo for Paris, Waterloo, St. Helena.

#### MILITARY MATTERS IN FRANCE.

SINCE last week three notable persons have electrified France: the Emperor, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the War Minister. Napoleon III. has produced a document in which he declares that he is not, like ex-President Johnson, a self-made man, and that he owes every blessing in life to his great uncle. For this reason he proposes to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of Napoleon's birth by according a pension of 250 francs a year to the old soldiers of the Republic and the Empire, the present grant of 2,700,000, francs "being insufficient for their existence." We may then safely assert that a number of veterans have been allowed to perish awaiting this anniversary, and that the survivors have had a hard time of it. That the present ruler of France owes all to the first Napoleon no one will deny. It was the Great Emperor who forced King Louis, much against his inclination, to marry Josephine's daughter, Hortense, and who sent the young couple to reign in Holland, and it is a notorious fact that when Louis Napoleon was elected Emperor, half the peasants in France firmly believed that they were voting for the old Emperor, who had escaped from St. Helena. The Marquis de Lavelette has made important declarations on the foreign policy of France; and, though the Marquis is an irresponsible Minister who might be disavowed to-morrow and cast out of office for a short time, and though it is the custom of diplomacy to hide dark intentions under peaceful assurances, still the assertions of the Minister are believed in at home and abroad. A short time ago it was thought that, if Count Bismarck ventured to set his foot on the other side of the Maine, hostilities would immediately follow. Now the absorption of the southern States is speculated on with complacency. Yet it is not so long ago that the Emperor threatened Prussia at Auxerre, spoke of dark spots at Lille, and announced to France at the opening of the Chambers that the Army was now reorganized and ready to avenge any insult to the nation. If one cannot depend on the speeches of the Emperor, how depend on those of his irresponsible advisers?

The third notable person to whom we allude is Marshal Niel, who has been addressing the Chambers on the occasion of the Budget. From the Marshal's speech in the Senate, we gather that France, for summer duty, will have 400,000 under the flag, that the active divisions or camps will comprise fifteen divisions of infantry and nine of cavalry ready to take the field; to these must be added seven other infantry and three cavalry divisions, whose education was completed in the camps last year. Again, if the reserves were called out, the effective of the Army could be immediately raised to 662,000 men. As for arms, the Marshal said that a million Chassepots were already in the hands of the troops, and that 1,000 per day could be turned out by the manufacturers. When, in the Lower House, an attack was made on the expense of keeping up the great divisional commands, Marshal Niel pointed out the convenience of the present system by showing that, in the event of war breaking out, no credits would have to be voted, no appointments made before moving the troops. He stated that Marshal Bazaine, who is at present with his staff at Nancy, was about to take command of the camp at Châlons, and that he would not receive one franc indemnity; and that if, instead of being ordered to the camp at Châlons, he had been ordered to commence hostilities on the frontier, it would be exactly the same. The Marshal dwelt with justifiable pride on the manner in which he had organized the Army; he holds the leash in his hand, and has

but to let slip the dogs of war. It must be added that the speech of the War Minister, following so close on the peaceful declarations of his colleague, has a rather ominous appearance. This tucking-up of the sleeve and exhibition of sinew and muscle does much to destroy the impression made by the friendly shake of the hand given by the Foreign Minister to Count Bismarck. The Opposition in the French Chamber is always crying out, If your intentions are so honest, why this imposing force? M. Carnot, son of the War Minister of the Republic and the Hundred Days, proposed to effect an economy by abolishing the Guard, which is more highly paid than other troops, but his amendment, like all the amendments of the Opposition, was rejected by a large majority.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

#### CUSTER'S METHOD WITH THE INDIANS.

THE St. Louis *Republican* publishes an extract from a letter dated Camp Supply, March 29th, which gives an account of an expedition by General Custer in search of hostile Indians. The writer says:

After leaving Medicine Bluffs two days, the command was divided, the general commanding taking the larger portion of the mounted men with him, and ordering Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Myers to proceed direct to the Washita River and encamp at the point where we buried our dead after the fight, and await orders. The general started directly south-west, marching with his usual vigor and persistency, determined to find Indians if they were in the country. We had marched but one day when we struck the trail of a single lodge, which we followed through a country almost impassable, and utterly destitute of wood or pure water for several days. We at last came upon them on a small creek near Middle Fork of Red River, and though the party escaped, we captured all their ponies and materials pertaining to a camp.

We were now on the edge of a desert, with no wood or water west of us for two days' journey, and we all anticipated starting for Camp Supply at once, by going around the northern edge of the desert. But no! We still marched south-west, until we came in sight of Red River, when we struck an old trail running north by a circuitous route. Custer asked the opinion of the Osage Indian scouts, and they decided the trail was "very old, two months old at least." But the general chose to use his own judgment in the matter, and we marched on the trail about a week, when we came upon the Cheyenne village of two hundred and sixty lodges. At this time we were nearly all dismounted, one-fourth of our wagons had been burned, and we were subsisting entirely on mule meat. As we approached their village the warriors came out some four miles to meet us, and General Custer, with his orderly, Bonner, and one enlisted man, were the only mounted men able to forward. The Cheyennes received us with great acclamation, and said "they were ready and anxious to come in with us to Camp Supply." The command, which was at this time from two to ten miles in our rear, came up and camped near the village.

The general immediately seized three of their chiefs and confined them, knowing that we were, in our exhausted condition, utterly unable to follow, should the savages choose to leave during the night. Not a horse in the command was able to go faster than a funeral march, and the dismounted men were tired, hungry, and footsore. During the night the village moved about six miles, not caring to trust themselves in such close proximity to the "Creeping Panther," as they call General Custer. In the morning negotiations commenced for the surrender of the two white women, captured since the depredations on the Republican and the Saline last summer. The Indians did not want to give them up, wanted to surrender as an "independent nation," etc., etc. But they were told in a few words to "bring in the women and follow me to Camp Supply, or I will hang these chiefs at sunset," and go for you with my "walk-a-heaps," (as the Indians denominate dismounted men). They submitted gracefully, and the captives were given up. The entire command, dismounted, half starved and exhausted by long forced marches, then started for this point, arriving on the 28th inst.

#### ANOTHER PROPOSED SHIP CANAL.

THE Greek correspondent of the *Times* writes: "The project of cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Corinth has been again discussed at Athens, and some people here think that circumstances render the execution of the enterprise perfectly practicable and ultimately useful, even should it not be immediately profitable. In a few months the work of M. de Lesseps at the canal of Suez will be so far completed that a number of powerful machines, admirably suited for work at the Isthmus of Corinth, may be obtained at a comparatively small cost. Skilled workmen will also be ready for employment, whose labor could be obtained at an expenditure trifling in comparison with what Greece would be called upon to pay under any other circumstances. No such favorable opportunity of constructing a canal through the Isthmus of Corinth is ever likely to recur. A glance at the map of the Mediterranean shows how important such a canal would be for the trade of all the ports of France, Italy, and Austria, with Smyrna, Constantinople, and the Black Sea. The ports at both ends of the canal would not require any very great expenditure, and the canal, if made, could be kept open at very little cost. Its length would be three miles and three quarters, but there is an elevated plain of limestone through which it must be carried that rises to an elevation of 250 ft. for a length of more than a mile. It is calculated that to construct a canal 150 ft. broad and 40 ft. deep would require the excavation of about 12,000,000 cubic yards of rock and clay. Whether the work be profitable or not to a commercial company, there can be no doubt it would be more useful to the Greek nation, and would not cost more money than a fleet of ironclads to drive the Ottoman fleet out of the Archipelago, for which the Hellenes are raising subscriptions."



## FOREIGN MILITARY MATTERS.

THE oldest of the Austrian generals, Baron de Lebzelt, has just died at the age of eighty-three. The distinguished veteran served in the campaigns of 1811 and 1813, and the Archduke Charles confided to him the military education of his sons. After sixty years of active service the baron became governor of the military school and president of the high military court of Austria. He was a personal friend of the Duke of Wellington.

By the existing law young men in training for the priesthood in Italy are exempt from the conscription. The discussion of a bill introduced by the Ministry, abolishing this exemption, has commenced in the Italian Chamber, and has been opposed by General Della Marmora as injurious to the interests of the Catholic religion. General Menabrea, in defending the measure, said it had been conceived in no spirit of hostility to the clergy, but simply in accordance with the principles of civil and religious equality.

THE Ministerial Bill for the reorganization of the Italian army fixes the military strength at 620,000 men, of whom 400,000 are to form the active strength. The peace footing is to be determined by the annual war estimate, and the army is to be divided into active and reserve forces. The annual contingent is to be divided into three categories, the men included in the first category to serve for twelve years, nine of which are to be in the active army, and three in the reserve. The peace service, however, will only be for a term of nine years—four under arms, and five on unlimited furlough. For the second and third categories the period of service will be six years.

THE *Voss Zeitung* of Berlin says that "the plans for the fortification of the coast of Northern Germany are now definitively agreed to. They will have for their central points the two war ports of Kiel and Jade, and the positions of Duppel and Alsen, which are destined in future to command the entrance to the projected canal to the North Sea. The port of Kiel will be protected on the land side by three detached forts and a circular entrenchment, and probably at a future time by a series of outer works. The same will be done for the harbor of Jade. The mouth of the Elbe will be provided with a fort toward Grancort; the Weser will have its principal centre of defence in the direction of Brinkmahof. The plans are already traced out, and might be executed at once if necessary; the railways have been turned to account in these works, which will probably be completed in 1874."

THE *London Advertiser*, referring to the fact that the acquisition of Gibraltar by cession from England is to be brought before the Cortes this week, says: "This is a very sore subject with Spain; indeed, it is a somewhat tender one with England. We may expect, to be told, as we have so often been before, that England stole Gibraltar at a time when she was not legitimately at war with Spain, but ostensibly in alliance with what she considered the Spanish Government *de jure* against France and a pretender to the Spanish Crown. It is not in the nature of things that Englishmen and Spaniards should agree upon such a point as this, and we cannot help thinking that the present time is most unseasonable—especially while we are smarting with recollection of the *Tornado* and other insults and injuries—to bring up this vexed question to the surface. If Spain had converted itself into a free republic, peaceful and powerful at home and abroad, the case would have been different. But what we see is a state of quasi-anarchy at home, and rebellion abroad; so that this of all others is not the season for ceding Gibraltar, which, as soon as it was out of our hands, might be seized by some other Power."

THE *London papers* tell us that the Emperor of the French recently examined the Henry breech-loading rifle, which was exhibited to him on behalf of the inventor: "The Emperor was accompanied by his Minister of War, Marshal Niel, and both readily understood the construction and manipulation of the weapon. The Emperor expressed himself as being much pleased with the working of the rifle, as did also Marshal Niel. Mr. Newby, at the same time, introduced to His Majesty's notice a new cartridge pouch, the invention of Major-General Morris, of the United States Army, the European agency of which has been placed in Mr. Newby's hands. Both the Emperor and his minister appeared pleased with the arrangement of the pouch, and, at the close of the interview, His Majesty intimated that it had given him much pleasure." We are also told that Mr. Thomas Wilson, gunmaker, of Birmingham, "recently had the honor of an interview with the Emperor of the French, and submitted to him an improvement in the Chassepot musket, calculated greatly to increase its efficiency. His Majesty was so struck with the practical value and the simplicity of Mr. Wilson's plan that he presented him with a gold medal of himself and the Prince Imperial."

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.**—This regiment, Colonel Chapman commanding, on Wednesday evening, the 28th ult., assembled at the regimental armory, Montague Hall, Court street, Brooklyn, and thence, headed by the regimental band and drum corps, paraded through the streets to the Portland avenue arsenal, there to be drilled and reviewed by their brigade commander, Brigadier-General F. V. Meserole. The command made a fine appearance, the addition of white cross belts serving to partially cover up the otherwise defective uniforms, which latter, however, will soon be replaced by new grey cloth ones. At about 9½ o'clock the arsenal was reached. The numerous assemblage here gathered, attested the interest that has been aroused in the regiment since it came under the efficient command of Colonel Chapman. The large number of military gentlemen present from other organizations, both in the First and Second Divisions, showed that no little curiosity had been awakened, to witness the results of the new and energetic administration. The line, when formed by Adjutant Bush, presented an unequalled front of eight commands, averaging ten files. General Meserole, accompanied by his staff, then proceeded with the review. The men were not so steady as longer practice will make them. There was altogether too much moving of hands and heads; nor was this unsteadiness entirely confined to the ranks: many of the line officers stood in awkward and unsoldierly positions. The commandant of the Eighth company, and the men under him, in line, were among the exceptions to be made to this criticism. Some little confusion also occurred in breaking into column to pass in review, and the salutes of the officers, with a few exceptions, were not correct. At the conclusion of the review, the command was exercised in some half dozen battalion movements, the men and officers, as a rule, still evincing a certain degree of ignorance of their duties. The colonel apparently received but little support from either the lieutenant-colonel or major. The adjutant, who comes from a good school, and therefore, should have a competent knowledge of his duties, was also open to frequent criticism during the drill, but there were extenuating circumstances in his favor. Colonel Chapman gave his orders in a clear, distinct voice, and was prompt in correcting mistakes on the part of the battalion. Undoubtedly his instructions would have been more explicit under more favorable circumstances. At the close of the drill, Colonel Chapman introduced to the regiment General Meserole, who addressed them, expressing the pleasure with which he had observed the progress made during the past winter, and urging them to continue in the same direction. He closed with a few complimentary and congratulatory remarks to Colonel Chapman. Major-General Woodward having been noticed in the room, loud calls and continued rapping of muskets, finally brought that officer to the front, and he made some felicitous remarks. Colonel Chapman then ordered the officers to the front and centre, and, on their behalf, returned cordial thanks. As the command was about being dismissed, Adjutant Bush stepped forward, and, in a few happily chosen words, presented, by proxy, to Colonel Chapman, a fine horse, the gift of the colonel's personal friends. This tangible gift seemed to take the colonel by surprise, and his response was, therefore, brief. The regiment thereupon marched down stairs and were treated to an abundant collation, and the guests of the officers and members were likewise sumptuously provided for in the officers' room adjoining. The remainder of the evening was pleasantly passed in dancing. Some six months ago the present commandant was elected to the colonelcy. The regiment was then in a chaotic state, the companies disorganized and the general character of the command far from first-class. They were able to parade scarcely 60 men at any time, had been once disbanded and then reinstated, and though the organization was preserved but little was heard about the Fifty-sixth. Upon Colonel Chapman's assuming the command, new life was infused into the dead-and-alive organization. The men and officers awakened to a sense of their duties, old companies recruited up to the standard, and new ones were organized, battalion drills were resumed with beneficial effects, and a thorough reorganization followed, and is still progressing. Now the regiment numbers some two hundred and fifty men, with a fair prospect of being shortly increased by the addition of two new companies, so as to make the strength nearly four hundred men in all. Although the regiment is still backward in proficiency in drill, there is every reason to expect rapid and continuous improvement. In a short time they will be provided with new grey uniforms of a handsome pattern, for which the requisition has gone forward. It will always be a pleasant duty with us to note the progress of this now excellent command.

**FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.**—This regiment assembled at the National Assembly Rooms, in West Forty-fourth street, on Thursday the 29th ult., to compete for a gold medal, which the colonel, Henry Brinker, had offered as a reward for the best drilled company in his command. Although all the squadrons entered into the contest, no merit was shown except in G and C squadrons; in fact, G squadron appeared to be the only one instructed in the minor details that add so much to the proficiency of drill and discipline in any corps. The drill lasted from 2 to 6 o'clock p. m., when the judges, Colonel J. H. Budke, Major E. H. Kent and Major G. Sauer, unanimously decided in favor of G squadron, Captain Ham. The command was then formed into a hollow square around the four sides of the room, when Colonel Budke informed Colonel Brinker of the decision of the judges. Colonel Brinker, thereupon, in a few remarks, presented the medal to Captain Ham, on behalf of G squadron, closing by thanking the judges for their "kindness." It is to be regretted that during the entire drill the men were allowed to indulge in an unlimited supply of liquor, which resulted in a very disgraceful proceeding. As soon as the medal had passed over to G squadron they considered themselves dismissed, the officers, apparently, had no influence over them, and a number of visitors, including Major Kent, one of the judges, hereupon left the room, astonished and surprised at such a want of discipline, when so much had been expected.

**NINTH REGIMENT.**—The full-dress inspection of this regiment comes off on Monday evening, the 10th inst. Companies D, C and H are thus far ahead of the other companies in the regiment in point of full-dress uniforms; the inspection, however, will tell the story. There are to be three medals presented shortly to the captains who have recruited the largest number of men—one of gold, one of silver, and one of bronze—by General Wilcox, colonel commanding. We hear rumors of a battalion of this regiment leaving for Boston or Providence the coming summer.

As Company C (City Guard), of this regiment, have been some time without a captain, and as First Lieutenant Schmidt, apparently does not seek the position, the company propose looking outside of the regiment for a commandant. Lieutenant Osgood, of Company A, Seventy-first regiment, is named for the position. We also learn that Second Lieutenant Theriot, of Company D, intends applying

for a transfer to Company C, with the intention of filling the position of second lieutenant, which has been offered him, and is now vacant. The City Guard is one of the "institutions" of the regiment, and its fame is known afar as a "live" command.

We learn that Captain John W. Davis, commanding Company D, of this regiment, has, within the past few weeks, tendered his resignation, with the intention of leaving the militia altogether. Captain Davis first entered the militia as paymaster, with rank of first lieutenant, on Colonel Van Buren's staff, then commanding the Eleventh regiment of the City of New York. He was then elected major of the Eleventh, and, after serving in that position for a short time, resigned. In 1859, when the Ninth regiment was organized, Captain Davis raised Company B, of that regiment, and was commissioned captain of the company, and acted as major of the regiment a short time during the war of the Rebellion. In 1863 he was elected colonel of the regiment and resigned in 1864, Colonel Wilcox, now commanding the regiment, being his immediate successor. In 1865, Company D persuaded Colonel Davis to become their captain, as their old commander had been elected major. In losing Captain Davis, the Ninth will lose one of its most earnest workers, and one who has had a large experience in the National Guard.

**TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.**—Captain George W. Wingate, of Company A, of this regiment, has prepared, at the request of the board of officers, a small pamphlet containing a method for the instruction of the regiment in rifle practice. The pamphlet also contains the recent regulations issued by Colonel Remmey for rifle practice, at the regimental armory. The pamphlet is neatly printed by Quartermaster Rogers, and will be of valuable service to not only members of the regiment, but other organizations that intend entering into this important branch of the service.

The members of this regiment have not as yet decided which of the two propositions offered by the board of officers for regimental excursion, to adopt, although the majority seem to be in favor of Boston. There is also an idea introduced into the board, of the regiment having an encampment among the Adirondacks next season. It is proposed to be absent two weeks, and to establish regular camp duty in every detail. This is an excellent idea, if it can be properly carried out, and will do the members of the regiment more service than any encampment at a watering place like Long Branch.

Companies A and E, of this regiment, assembled at the regimental armory on Monday evening last, the former to celebrate their anniversary and the latter to present, through Captain Besson, to J. W. Congdon, an elegant gold watch, for recruiting the largest number of men during the past year. The watch was the gift of Lieutenant Austin.

**SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—Captain D. A. Pollard, commanding Company C, of this regiment, in company orders congratulates the company on the improvements made in the company during last drill season. He says:

Discipline, and a careful attention to detail, mark the soldier; without discipline, an armed body loses its mobility. At the close of the drill season of 1867-'68 there were four members who had done full duty, and fifteen who had performed fifty per cent, and less. This year, your commandant takes great pleasure in presenting to your notice the names of seven of your members who have shown a devotion to the interests of this company worthy of imitation. Sergeants Oakley, Sprague, Gunn, and Robbins and Privates Geery, Knox and Macdarmid have attended all drills and meetings during the drill season, and Corporal Bidwell and Privates L. J. Briggs, Jr., and Taylor have attended all drills. There are but five members who have performed fifty per cent, and less, and twenty-one who have performed seventy-five per cent, and less, of the service required.

The record of this company is admirable, and it must be apparent to all, that what we most need now is recruits. Exert yourselves to increase our numbers, that we may show we have life and spirit to grow, and that the departure of members from our midst may leave no gap in our ranks. Attention is again called to the undignified and unsoldierly habit of drumming with the muskets. It must cease.

The Fourth company of this regiment propose celebrating their sixty-third anniversary on the 25th of June, by making an excursion to Glen Cove. There is also a proposition that the regiment make a spring parade shortly, and visit Prospect Park parade ground this month, for field movements. Regimental excursions, of any character, have been set aside this year.

**THE COX COURT-MARTIAL.**—The court, of which Colonel Carr, of the Eighth regiment, is president, for the trial of Captain Wm. H. Cox, of Company B, Thirty-seventh regiment, on charges and specifications preferred by Colonel Leggett, convened at the armory of the Seventh regiment on the 30th inst. The accused was present, attended by his counsel, Mr. Egbert, and the proceedings of the court were duly opened at about 4½ p. m. Major Kilbreth, the judge-advocate, of the Third brigade, then read the orders issued for the convention of the court, and also the charges and the several specifications, which were: 1. "Inciting to mutiny and conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline."

The specifications under this charge allege that Captain Cox, being in full fatigue uniform, did call Col. F. W. Leggett into a company room at the armory of the regiment, and in the presence of his company, in an excited and ungentlemanly manner, his lieutenant and men being seated, while the colonel, being in full uniform, was allowed to stand, did demand in a peremptory manner that the colonel should cease making details from his company to equalize the several companies of the regiment for the purpose of battalion movements, or he should demand a transfer for his company into the Twenty-second regiment; thus setting the example and urging his men to mutiny.

2. That he issued an order March 20, 1869, in which he countermanded par. 1 of General Orders No. 42, Headquarters Thirty-seventh regiment.

3. That on several occasions, between the 20th and 30th day of March, 1869, Captain Cox wrote and sent, or caused to be written and sent, notices calling upon the commissioned line officers of the Thirty-seventh regiment to assemble at the armory, and at such meeting thereby assembled, by acting as presiding officer and stating the cause of said meeting, and urging that immediate action be taken to ask the resignation of Colonel F. W. Leggett, Thirty-seventh regiment, allowing himself to be placed on a committee for that purpose, incited by his words and example (being the senior captain of said regiment) the officers of said regiment to mutiny, and acted in a manner, generally, prejudicial to good order and discipline.

4. That when in full fatigue uniform he did, at the armory, address Colonel Leggett in the presence of a number of the officers and privates in uniform, and say that he with others had been appointed a committee to wait upon the colonel and ask him to resign his position.

The second charge is of "Embezzlement and wilful misapplication of the regimental funds and moneys intrusted to him."

The specifications under this charge allege that Colonel Cox, as president of a Regimental Court-martial, did collect a considerable



sum of money, which he failed and neglected to deposit with the county treasurer as directed by paragraph 230 of the Code.

Charge three, is of "Disrespect to his superior officer and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman." The specifications alleging that the captain, when in presence of members of the regiment in uniform, did say that he would not and could not command Company B if he should be required to give details to equalize the other companies, but should demand a transfer into the Twenty-second or some other regiment.

2. That, at a meeting of the Board of Audit, he attempted to influence the board to audit bills for illegal charges made for the pay of himself and clerk while acting as president of a court-martial.

3. That he did on numerous occasions, but more particularly on the evening of the 23d of March, 1869, state to numerous members of the Thirty-seventh regiment, officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, that he had made up his mind to make Colonel Leggett resign his commission as colonel, and did state to Adjutant C. H. Patrick of said regiment, "I think the colonel must resign, and the officers think as I think," or words to that effect.

At the conclusion of the reading of the charges and specifications, the court room was cleared, and on reopening it was announced that the court had adjourned to meet again on the 5th inst., at 8 p. m.

The court convened again on Wednesday evening last at 8 p. m. Many persons were present, most of whom were members of the regiment, and no little interest was manifested. After the court was opened by Marshal Edwards, the Judge-Advocate read a concise view of the charges and specifications, and after a few preliminary remarks, called the first witness for the prosecution, Colonel Leggett, who made statements in reference to the various specifications, being several times interrupted by the objections of the accused. Some of these objections were sustained by the court, and others not. Permission to employ a stenographer not having been obtained from the Judge-Advocate-General, the reception of testimony was very tedious and the trial uninteresting. The only witness examined during the evening was Colonel Leggett, although many others had been subpoenaed and were in attendance. The court was adjourned until Thursday evening next, the 13th inst., at 8 o'clock p. m. We omitted to state that to the above charges and specifications, with the exception of the second specification of the first charge, the first and second specifications of the second charge, and fifth specification of second charge, the accused pleaded "Not guilty."

**THE RESERVOIR ARMORIES.**—It is to be regretted that our present Legislature should consider the National Guard of so little importance as to neglect the legislation proposed for its benefit. Last week, the bill introduced by Hon. Wm. M. Weed, for the building of armories on Reservoir Square, for the use of the Seventh and Seventy-first regiments, was defeated, and the regiments had not only to bear the defeat of the bill, but also to endure the invidious and undesired criticisms and the unjust comparisons of members of the Legislature. It is true, that the Seventh regiment has an armory elegantly fitted up, but this has been furnished mainly at the expense of the regiment, and, for a drilling room, it is entirely inadequate and unsuitable. Movements in "double time" have to be almost entirely suspended, for the safety of the building. The Seventy-first regiment are even in a worse condition. The different companies composing the regiment have been scattered over the city almost ever since its organization, and have never been united in one building. The armory (?) they now use for drill purposes is almost too small for the movements of a single company, let alone a battalion. In the case of this organization the defeat of the bill is to be seriously regretted. Of course, there are other regiments in the division whose armories are in a far worse condition than these named, and had they suffered a loss of like character, we should have expressed our sympathies in the same manner; but at the same time we will state there are very few regiments that are able to undertake the expensive task of providing themselves with an armory, as proposed in the conditions of the bill introduced for the Seventh and Seventy-first regiments, and we hope that the regiments will not let the matter rest with this legislature, but revive the bill at its next session. The alumni of the Free Academy have, we learn, used every effort to defeat this armory bill, for the reason that they have considered this portion of Reservoir Square as ceded to them for college buildings. It is stated that the influence of the alumni with the members of the "Committee on Military Affairs," was one of the things that defeated the bill.

**EIGHTH REGIMENT.**—It is stated that Company K of this regiment, which recently entered into a competitive drill with Company G of the same regiment, which ended so unsatisfactorily to all concerned, will be shortly challenged by a company attached to a regiment of the same brigade to another trial of their skill. At this drill the challenging party will drill only for a guidon, or something which will denote hereafter the superiority of the winning company. If the preliminary arrangements cannot be better managed than at the previous drill the project should be at once dismissed, as these disturbances tend to injure the morale of the regiment. Colonel Carr and Lieutenant-Colonel Scott intend offering their resignations, the same to take effect when the regiment have found officers suitable to fill their positions.

**GENERAL JOURDAN.**—As rumored last week, Brevet Major-General James Jourdan, colonel of this regiment, has tendered his resignation for reasons purely of a business character. The resignation has been received by the regiment with the utmost regret, and strong efforts will be made to induce the general to reconsider the action. Since General Jourdan assumed command of the regiment it has rapidly improved in discipline and numbers, until now it is one of the finest commands in the State. Under his instructions new and successful measures have been introduced in the regiment, and his views have been so extensively followed by other regiments, that he not only benefitted his own regiment, but has been of most eminent service to the National Guard at large. General Jourdan, as a soldier, commanding or executive officer, has few equals, and we are in hopes the National Guard will long be able to retain his valuable services.

**SIXTH REGIMENT.**—Lieutenant-Colonel Schwarz, commanding this regiment, has issued the following order: In celebration of the fifty-fifth anniversary of the organization of this regiment, it is ordered to parade in full uniform (white gloves), officers and non-commissioned staff officers in full fatigue, on Monday, the 10th inst. Line will be formed on Elm street, right resting on Grand street, at 3 1/2 o'clock p. m. precisely. Roll call of companies, at armory, at 3 o'clock p. m. First sergeant's call on ground of formation at 3 1/4. Band and drum corps will report to the acting adjutant at same time and place. Field and staff dismounted, will report to the commandant ten minutes before formation. Special attention of the first sergeants is called to General Orders No. 5, series 1868, from these headquarters, relative to making returns of absentees. Returns otherwise

than in ink will not be accepted. Special Orders No. 36, series 1868, from these headquarters, relieving Drum-Major William Bauer from command of the drum corps is hereby countermanded. Drum-Major William Bauer will at once assume command of the corps, and attend to their instruction.

**TWELFTH REGIMENT.**—It is with pleasure that we make the announcement that Colonel Ward and Adjutant Murphy have reconsidered their recent action tendering their resignations, and at the unanimous request of the regiment have withdrawn them. The regiment, during the present month, will either make a street parade or visit the Prospect park parade grounds for field movements. It will be seen by an order issued from First brigade headquarters and published under that head in this issue, that Colonel Ward has withdrawn the charges preferred against Second Lieutenant John H. Horsfall, of Company A.

**FOURTH REGIMENT.**—Brevet Brigadier-General Wm. De Lacy, colonel commanding this regiment, has issued an order stating that, to induce deserters to return to their companies, and to save the unpleasantness and consequences of compelling them so to do by Court-martial, the commandant has decided to allow them until the 1st day of June to report for duty to their respective companies. All who avail themselves of this permission will not be prosecuted for past delinquencies, but all failing to report at the above specified time will be held accountable to the fullest extent of the law. It is suggested to company commandants that it is desirable to cancel all fines and dues unpaid up to May 1st, with the exception of the half yearly regimental assessments, due January 1, 1869, and to hold the men to a strict accountability for all indebtedness they may hereafter incur.

**BRIGADE PRIZES.**—Brigadier-General S. Dering, commanding the Twenty-first brigade (headquarters at Utica, N. Y.), has issued an excellent order in relation to prizes offered in that brigade. The order speaks for itself, and we think the plan is worthy of adoption in every brigade in the National Guard. The following is a copy of the order which has been duly promulgated by the Twenty-sixth regiment, Colonel B. W. Robson commanding, and the other regiments composing this brigade:

I. For the purpose of promoting efficiency in drill and discipline in this command, the following brigade prizes are offered:  
II. A regimental medal (composed of gold) will be awarded to the best drilled, disciplined and soldierly-appearing regiment in this brigade, to be competed for at the next annual inspection, subject to the decision of three judges, appointed by the general commanding.  
III. A company medal (composed of silver) will be awarded to the best drilled, disciplined and most soldierly-appearing company in each regiment comprising this brigade, to be competed for at the same time that the regimental prize is competed for, and subject to the decision of the same judges.

IV. Tactical exercises (Upton's Tactics) for the regimental drill will be as follows, viz:

1. Formation.  
2. Review.  
3. Exercises in parts first, second and third, "School of the Battalion."  
4. Battalion skirmish drill.  
5. Dress parade.  
V. Tactical exercises (Upton's Tactics) for company drill will be as follows, viz:

1. Formation.  
2. Exercises in "School of the Company."  
3. Company skirmish drill.

VI. The judges to award the before mentioned prizes will be made known on the day of the drill, and their decisions will be final in all matters pertaining to said drill.

VII. Commandants of regiments will promulgate this order immediately.

**FIFTH REGIMENT.**—The election for colonel of this regiment has not been ordered as yet. Among the additional candidates we announce the names of Lieutenant-Colonel Hillenbrandt and Captain Bruer, of Company F. Lieutenant-Colonel Hillenbrandt is an officer long connected with the regiment and very popular. Captain Bruer is the senior captain of the regiment, and has once been elected to the position of major in the regiment, and declined; and his standing in the regiment is excellent. An election will be shortly ordered in Company F, to fill the vacancy of second lieutenant, vice Ulrich, resigned. Private A. Muth is mentioned as the candidate for the position.

**FOURTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—Captain Backus, formerly of Company F, of this regiment, was recently the recipient of an elegant diamond pin, the gift of the company. Captain Backus, who has been very highly esteemed in the company and regiment, left for South America on Saturday last. The regiment are making great preparations for their *debut* in full dress uniforms, on the 13th inst., at the regimental armory. The invitations are limited and scarce.

**FIRST BRIGADE.**—Brigadier-General Ward, commanding this brigade, has issued orders to the effect that Colonel John Ward, commanding Twelfth Infantry, having requested the withdrawal of the charges preferred by him against Second Lieutenant John H. Horsfall, Company A, Twelfth Infantry, that officer is released from arrest and will report to Colonel Ward for duty; and that the General Court-martial, convened pursuant to General Orders No. 2, from these headquarters, is dissolved.

**THIRD BRIGADE.**—It is stated that this brigade will not have their field day until next fall, although many of the regiments composing the brigade will have their regular spring parades, and, in a few instances, field days.

**FIRST REGIMENT ARTILLERY.**—Battery F, Captain Charles Carter and Battery I, Captain William Benson, of this regiment, intend holding a joint picnic on the 3d day of August, at Dudley's Grove. The past pleasures of these batteries will be sufficient recommendation to insure a large attendance on that day, and an enjoyable time is anticipated.

**FIFTH REGIMENT.**—The resignation of Brigadier-General Phillip S. Crooke, of this brigade, having been announced, the question is now open for discussion as to who will become his successor. Many names have been mentioned in connection with the position, among them Lieut.-Col. Dakin, of the Thirteenth regiment; but we have the most reliable authority for stating that Colonel Dakin is not responsible for these reports. He, apparently, is well satisfied with his connection with the old Thirteenth—his "first love." Brevet Brigadier-General Fowler, colonel of the Fourteenth regiment (now in command of the brigade); Colonel Urban, of the Twenty-eighth regiment, and Brevet Major-General Jourdan, are the names most prominently mentioned. General Fowler has long been connected with the National Guard, and is an officer who has served his country well in the field. Colonel Urban is also an officer of the late war, and very popular among the German National Guardsmen. Brevet Major-General Jourdan's name is mentioned, we think, without his consent, neither has he sought the position; nevertheless his many friends have urged his name with the strongest hopes of final success. We should be pleased to see the general in command of the brigade, for his superior executive abilities would

inaugurate a new era in this brigade, which has long remained in an apparently dormant state. It is many years since the brigade had a field day.

**THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.**—Brevet Major-General Jourdan, commanding Thirteenth Infantry, has issued the following order and circular:

#### ORDER.

I. In pursuance of orders from headquarters of the Fifth Brigade, a regimental Court-martial will convene at regimental headquarters on the 24th day of May, 1869, at 8 o'clock p. m., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of all delinquents in this regiment, absent from battalion drills, ordered per General Orders No. 2, current series, from these headquarters. Detail for the Court: Major Frederick A. Mason.

II. In pursuance of the same authority, a regimental Court-martial will convene at regimental headquarters, on the 24th day of May, 1869, at 8 o'clock p. m., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of all delinquencies and deficiencies in this command, which occurred during the months of March and April, 1869. Detail for the Court: Captain Philip H. Briggs.

III. Members of this command who may feel themselves compelled to apply for admission to be absent from duty ordered in orders from these headquarters, must make their applications in writing, addressed to the adjutant, which document, if approved, will be attached by the company commanders to their returns of delinquents, for the information and government of the regimental Court-martial. Under no circumstances will the mere remark "excused," on the delinquent returns, be considered as evidence of the fact, unless substantiated by the above certificate. Company commanders are reminded that they have no authority to excuse members of their respective commands from duty ordered by the regimental commandant.

IV. The following extracts from the report of the Board of Examination of non-commissioned officers, are hereby promulgated for the information of this command:

The sense of the Board, as to the fitness of those who presented themselves for examination, is as follows:  
Sergeant John J. Murphy, Company A, passed a creditable examination.

Sergeants John Pedroncelli, Company C, Eugene B. Johnson and Robert A. Cameron, Company K, passed for their positions.

Sergeant Smith H. Wing, Company G, passed a highly creditable examination as first sergeant, and the board deem him well qualified to hold a commission.

V. The following changes in this command are published for the information thereof:

Appointed.—Edward F. Ripley, to be hospital steward, vice Smith, removed from the State.

Promoted.—First Sergeant Elias L. Hull, Company H, to be first lieutenant same company, vice Van Cleef, promoted; Sergeant Smith H. Wing, Company G, to be second lieutenant same company, vice Voute, resigned.

Resigned.—Captain Charles C. Halleck, Company E, and Second Lieutenant William H. Van Brunt, Company D. Resignations accepted March 24, 1869.

Honorably Discharged.—Privates Michael J. Kearney, Company B, and James Curley, Company H, whose terms of service have expired.

Expelled.—Private William J. Grace, Company K, for gross neglect of duty and non-payment of dues and fines.

#### CIRCULAR.

I. It is to be regretted that action has not been taken by the State Legislature, to reduce the term of enlistment, and to thus encourage the enlistment of recruits in the National Guard. The principal obstacle seems to be, that young men are unwilling to obligate themselves to conform to the requirements of well-organized regiments for the period of seven years. To remedy this evil, as far as may be in the power of a subordinate commander, it is hereby ordered, that all recruits that may be obtained by this command will only be required to perform active duty in accordance with company by-laws for a period of five years from date of muster; during the remaining two years they will only be required to perform duty in pursuance of General Orders and the Military Code, which duty will be so light as not to interfere with either business or pleasure. This order virtually reduces the term of enlistment, in this regiment, to five years, to which fact members of this command will direct the attention of their friends who are about enrolling themselves in the National Guard.

The privileges of this order will be extended to all members of this command who were or may be enrolled subsequent to the first day of January, 1869.

II. All future enlistments in this regiment will be made on the condition that recruits will be required to procure their grey fatigue uniforms within thirty days after their muster into service, and they will be allowed six months, from the date of muster, to procure their full dress uniforms.

General Jourdan initiates in this circular an important step toward the encouragement of recruiting. This question of filling up the ranks of the National Guard, now being rapidly depleted by the expiration of the term of service, is one which seriously disturbs all those who appreciate the importance of maintaining the State Militia. The Legislature has done nothing to stimulate enlistments, and the colonels of regiments are therefore obliged to devise plans of their own for meeting the emergency. General Jourdan, in promising recruits that they shall not be called upon for active duty during more than five years of their term, suggests a remedy for the evil and an inducement to enlist which deserve the consideration of other regimental commanders. The plan, while it virtually reduces the term of enlistment, need not conflict with the Militia laws of the State.

Company B, of this regiment, Captain Baldwin commanding, we understand propose entertaining their friends to an exhibition of their proficiency in drill ere long, at the Portland avenue arsenal.

#### LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington.

#### ARMY.

##### MAY 3d.

Baylis, H., Captain.	Judson, E. Z. C., Colonel—2.
Bomen, S. S., Captain.	Kerrigan, Colonel.
Buech, H. D., Captain.	Kerrigan, James, Colonel.
Edwards, E. D., Captain.	Kerrigan, John, Colonel.
Elves, Captain.	Morgan, B. F., Colonel.
Hill, B. J., Colonel.	O'Brien, John, Colonel.
Hurt, F. W., Captain.	Steel, Jeremiah, Captain.
	Whitford, John D., Colonel.

FIRST Lieutenant O. B. Read and First Lieutenant J. B. Guthrie, U. S. Army, were ordered, April 24th, to proceed, in charge of the non-commissioned staff, regimental records, colors, etc., of the late Twenty-ninth Infantry, to Galveston, and report in person to Brevet Major-General A. C. Gillem, colonel Eleventh Infantry.

THE pilots of the port of Galveston have been authorized by Brevet Major-General Reynolds to charge, in addition to the amount already allowed them by existing laws for pilotage, a similar sum for pilotage over the inner bar, recently formed in Galveston harbor. This authority shall continue in force only until a Legislature for the State of Texas can act in the premises.



THE LADIES, too, are said to have very generally accepted PLANTATION BITTERS as a means of relieving the nervous debility and derangement of the circulation, to which so many of the sex are liable. It is certainly an agreeable restorative—so palatable indeed, that it may properly be ranked among the Cordials. Its medicinal ingredients, about which no mystery is made, comprise some of the finest tonics and alteratives of the vegetable kingdom, and the vehicle in which these are administered, pure St. Croix Rum, is undoubtedly the most harmless and nutritional of alcoholic stimulants.

C. B. Wilson's Lake and Mound Vineyards of Los Angeles, California, produced in 1868, nearly one Million gallons of Wines and Brandy, that are justly celebrated for purity and excellence. The firm of Messrs. Wilson, Morrow & Chamberlin, 45 Murray street, New York, is a branch of the house of D. B. Wilson & Co., San Francisco, and has the entire control and sale of the products of these Vineyards. Their Champagnes are superior to most foreign wines, and are sold at about one half the price.

PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS.—\$3, \$5, \$8, \$12, \$15. Sent to all parts of the country free of expense. Silver Wedding Gifts. Diamonds, Watches, and Rich Jewelry. Agents for the American Watch Company and Gorham Plated Ware. J. H. JOHNSON & ROBINSON No. 159 Bowery, corner of Broome street, New York.

THERE NEVER yet was a case of Dyspepsia too obstinate to yield to the persistent use of this purely vegetable tonic, PLANTATION BITTERS. It gives a new impulse to the whole digestive apparatus. The stomach, reinvigorated by its operation, rapidly turns to nourishment the food that would otherwise have lain for many hours a dead weight there, the work of assimilation is duly performed, the sympathetic brain and nervous system recover their vigor and activity, the animal spirits improve, and the whole being, corporeal and mental, is refreshed, strengthened and regulated. Such are the effects of this wholesome vegetable remedy, at once irresistible and harmless.

#### FACTS FOR THE LADIES.

I HAVE used a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine in my shop for eight years, on an average of eight hours a day, making garments from the heaviest beaver to the finest cambric. I have taught at least twenty different persons to run it, and you know beginners do not improve a machine. It has never been out of repair, and is good for ten years more, if used properly.

Mrs. A. F. STRICKLAND,  
Dress and Cloak Maker.

WARR, MASS.

#### MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of 50 cents each.]

MAYO—DAVIS.—On Wednesday, April 23, 1869, at St. Mark's Church, by the Rev. A. H. Vinton, D. D., HENRY O. MAYO, M. D., U. S. Navy, and MARY NEVINS DAVIS, daughter of the late Elihu Townsend, all of this city.

SMITH—FOOLE.—At St. Philip's Church, Atlanta, Ga., April 29, 1869, by the Rev. C. W. Thomas, Major WILLIAM H. SMITH, U. S. A., to Miss MAGGIE FOOLE of Atlanta.

DOVE—ROBERT.—On Thursday morning, April 29, 1869, at Philadelphia, Penn., by Rev. Dr. Furness, First Lieutenant Wm. EDGAR DOVE, Twelfth Infantry, U. S. Army, to JULIA, daughter of Surgeon Daniel Egbert, U. S. Navy. No cards.

UPSHUR—MAXWELL.—On Thursday, April 22, 1869, at the Church of the Atonement, by the Rev. Mr. Sabine, Commander JOHN H. UPSHUR, U. S. Navy, to AGNES KEARNEY, youngest daughter of Hon. Hugh Maxwell, of New York.

WILSON—DICKSON.—On Thursday, April 22d, at Westchester, Pa., by Rev. H. S. Dickson, D. D., Colonel W. P. WILSON, U. S. A., to Miss ELLEN S. DICKSON.

#### DIED.

HAWLEY.—At Fort Union, N. M., on Monday in Easter week, March 29, 1869, Mrs. CORNELIA MARTINDALE DAWLEY, wife of Captain William Hawley, of the Third U. S. Cavalry, and daughter of the Rev. John Woot, post chaplain, U. S. Army, and Mrs. E. N. Woot.

**BALL, BLACK & CO.,**  
565 and 567 BROADWAY.  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
ENGLISH STERLING  
SILVER WARE.

THE FACILITIES OF BALL, BLACK & CO. FOR MANUFACTURING, ENABLE THEM TO OFFER A LARGER VARIETY OF PATTERNS AND AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

#### A STOR HOUSE.

CHAS. A. STETSON & SONS,

A. MCC. STETSON,

P. R. STETSON,

PROPRIETORS.

BROADWAY.....NEW YORK.

**THE SENIOR FIRST LIEUTENANT** of his regiment of Infantry (after the consolidation), will transfer with one (not below the fourth), of Artillery or Cavalry. Address "G," ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

## REMOVAL.

**MILLER & WILSON,**  
IMPORTERS OF, AND WHOLESALE  
DEALERS IN  
**MILITARY AND NAVAL GOODS.**

SUCCESSORS TO

**MILLER & CO.**

No. 9 MAIDEN LANE,

Have removed to their new store

No. 25 JOHN STREET,

where they will keep constantly on hand, a full line of TRIMMINGS for Officers' Uniforms, WORDS, BELTS, SASHES, EPAULETS, CHAPEAUX; HATS, CAPS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, ETC., ETC.

**BOOTH'S THEATRE.**

23d street, between 5th and 6th avenues.

EDWIN BOOTH

AS

**IAGO,**

IN SHAKESPEARE'S GRAND TRAGEDY OF  
**OTHELLO.**

IAGO MATINEE on SATURDAY, AT 1½ o'clock

SATURDAY EVENING,

Mr. EDWIN ADAMS,

Mr. MARK SMITH, and Miss FANNY MORANT,

in  
"WILD OATS."

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the Box Office of the Theatre, or at its BRANCH TICKET OFFICE, at the Music store of C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.



## THREE NEW BOOKS.

### CLOUD ON THE HEART.

A delightful new story by that ever popular author A. S. ROSS, author of True to the Last—A Long Look Ahead—To Love and to be Loved—Time and Tide—Have been Thinking—The Star and the Cloud—How could He help It—Like and Unlike—Looking Around—Woman our Angel, etc. \* \* \* All of Ross's books are uniformly bound. Price \$1.50.

### HILT TO HILT.

A brilliant and stirring new novel by "Col. SHERRY or Eagle's Nest" (John Estlin Cooke), author of Fairfax, etc. One of the finest novels ever penned by this dashing author. \* \* \* Price \$1.50.

### WARWICK.

A capital new novel by MAXFIELD TRACY WALWORTH, author of Lulu—Hotspur—Stormcliff, etc. \* \* \* A large 12mo. Price \$1.75.

\* \* \* In Preparation—Artemus Ward's Lecture—as delivered in London; together with a biographical sketch, portrait on steel, and many illustrations from his famous Panorama.

These books are all beautifully bound—are sold everywhere—and will be sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price, by

**CARLETON, Publisher,**  
521 Broadway, N. Y.

## REMOVAL.

**V. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,**

beg to announce that they have removed their place of business from No. 2 Maiden Lane to

**652 BROADWAY, N. Y.**

(between Bleeker and Bond streets), and offer, from their Spring importations, a complete and elegant assortment of their specialties in

**WATCHES,**

**HORSE-TIMERS,**

**JEWELRY,**

**CLOCKS, BRONZES,**

**MUSICAL BOXES AND**

**FANCY GOODS.**

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

**NARDIN WATCH.**

**KALDENBERG & SON,**



Manufacture to order the finest of MEERSCHAUM PIPES, HOLDERS and AMBER MOUTHPIECES of every and every description, and warranted the PRICES of Meerschaum, and to

colon. Repairing done in the best style. N.B.—We received the Prize at the Paris Exposition, 1867, and the highest Premium over all other manufactures at the late

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, 1867.

Address for circulars, No. 23 Wall street cor. Broad street; No. 75 Nassau street, cor. John street. Old Store and Factory Nos. 4 and 6 John street up-stairs.

N.B.—We have the same sizes, and charge the same prices as other makers, and keep the best articles. Our references are pipes now in use in the Army and Navy.

## GENUINE WALTHAM WATCHES.

SENT to any PART of the COUNTRY WITHOUT RISK to the PURCHASER.

**Silver Hunting Watches, \$18, 18-Carat Gold Hunting Watches, \$80, Ladies' Gold Watches, \$70.**

EVERY WATCH WARRANTED BY SPECIAL CERTIFICATE FROM THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY.

EVERY ONE TO WHOM WE SEND A WATCH HAS THE PRIVILEGE TO OPEN THE package and examine it before paying the Express Company, and, if not satisfactory, it need not be taken. Do not order a Watch till you have sent for our Descriptive Price List, which explains the different kinds, gives weight and quality of the cases, with prices of each. WATCHES CAN BE SENT TO ANY POST OR STATION C. O. D.

Waltham Watches in Extra Heavy, Tight-fitting Cases, for special service.

Address in full

**HOWARD & CO., Jewelers and Silversmiths,**

No. 619 Broadway, New York.

Please state if you saw this in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.



The most Durable Knife known. Hot Water has no Effect upon it. SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN CUTLERY, AND MADE EXCLUSIVELY BY THE MERIDEN CUTLERY CO., 45 Beekman St., New York.

**THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,**  
199 BROADWAY,

Invite attention to a valuable patented improvement in Silver-Plated Spoons and Forks, by which those parts most subject to wear receive an extra coat of Silver three times the usual thickness, viz. on the back of the handle, heel of the bowl, and points of forks, spoons, etc.

This process adds three times to the durability goods so plated, at an additional expense of only twenty per cent. above our Standard plate. All Spoons and Forks stamped "1947, Rogers Bros. XII," and with our trade mark, are plated as above.

We also call attention to The New Patent Porcelain-Lined Ice Pitcher which is warranted more durable than any heretofore offered, and is pronounced by Dr. S. Dana Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, and other eminent medical authorities, to be "perfectly free from anything poisonous or injurious, and to preserve water pure," which is not the case with Ice Pitchers not porcelain lined.

We are also introducing a valuable novelty for a Baking Dish which is Porcelain-Lined and fire proof, with an elegant silver-plated Receiver, to be used when ready for the table, which will retain the heat at least twice as long as ordinary dishes.

Our facilities for producing fine plated ware are unsurpassed. Having the largest manufacturing of their kind in the world, and employing the most experienced workmen to be found either in this country or Europe, we are enabled to offer the most complete assortment of

**Electro-Plated Nickel Silver AND WHITE METAL Table and Communion Ware**

of every description to be found in this country.

The above goods are for sale by the principal dealers in Silver-Plated Ware, and to the trade only, by the

**MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,**  
199 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,  
AND AT THE MANUFACTORIES,  
WEST MERIDEN, CONN.

**EBBITT HOUSE,**  
C. C. WILLARD,

PROPRIETOR

Washington, D. C.

**SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM**

No. 19 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

**MILITARY GOODS.**

SOCIETY, CHURCH, AND THEATRICAL

GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, ETC.

BREECH-LOADING GUNS AND PISTOLS.

**GOVERNMENT CLAIM OFFICE.**

WM. E. SHELTON, ATTORNEY,

No. 171 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Officers' Pay Rolls cashed. Soldiers' Claims purchased. All kinds of Claims collected. Information free. Circulars free. Reference, proprietors ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.**  
**BANKERS,**  
NEW YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

TRAVELLING CREDITS ISSUED,

Available in all parts of the world.

TRANSFERS OF MONEY BY TELEGRAPH TO EUROPE AND THE PACIFIC COASTS.

**NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.**

OFFICE, NO. 229 BROADWAY, COR. BROAD ST. This Company offers advantages to the public superior to any similar institution in the United States. Its Policies are non-forfeiting, and allow the largest liberty for residence and travel.

OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY are insured, in time of peace, at the usual table rates for civilians, and in the event of hostilities or war will be charged nothing for the increased hazard.

By a recent Act of the Legislature of the State of New York this Company is authorized to make special deposits with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and receive therefor REGISTERED POLICIES, bearing the seal of the department, and a certificate that the Policy is secured by pledge of public stocks, under a special trust, created by the Act of the Legislature in favor of "North America Life Insurance Company" exclusively. This makes every Registered Policy as secure to the holder as a National Bank Note or a United States Bond.

The officers of this Company have been long engaged in the business of Life Insurance, and are determined to use their large fund of experience in executing in everything which may tend to the interest of its members, and to make it

**THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE**

Company of this Continent. Thirty days' grace allowed on any renewal payment, and the policy held good.

Communications by letter promptly answered. N. D. MORGAN, President. T. T. MERWIN, Vice-President. J. W. MERRILL, Secretary.

#### WE USE

**A. A. CONSTANTINE'S**

Persian Healing or Pine-Tar Soap.

Each cake is stamped "A. A. Constantine's Persian Healing or Pine-Tar Soap, Patented March 12, 1867"—no other is genuine.

Beware of IMITATIONS. For the TOILET, BATH & NURSERY this Soap has no equal. It preserves the complexion fair, removes all Dandruff, keeps the Hair soft and silky and prevents it from falling off, and is "the best Hair Renovator in use."

It CURES Chapped Hands, Pimples, Salt Rheum, Frosted Feet, Burns, all diseases of the Scalp and Skin. Catarrh of the Head and is a GOOD SHAVING SOAP.

The Soap, as it justly deserves, has already won the praise and esteem of very many of our first families in this city and throughout the country. It is used extensively by our best physicians. Wherever used it has become a household necessity. We advise all to try it. For sale by all Dealers. Agents wanted. Call or address A. A. CONSTANTINE & CO., 43 Ann St., New York

East of Broadway.

**BAKER & MCKENNEY,**  
Manufacturers of and Dealers in

**MILITARY GOODS**

CAPS and EQUIPMENTS of the National Guard. Regiments of the various States constantly on hand and made to order.

No. 141 GRAND ST.,  
East of Broadway, NEW YORK

**LISTEN TO THE MOCKING BIRD.**

The Prairie Whistle and Animal Imitator can be used by a child. It is made to imitate the songs of every bird, the neigh of a horse, the bray of an ass, the grunt of a hog; birds, beasts, and snakes are enchanted and entranced by it. It is used by Dan Bryant, Charley White, and all the Minstrels and Warblers. Ventrioloquism can be learned in three days by its aid. Sent anywhere upon receipt of 25 cts.; three for 50 cts.; \$1.25 per dozen.

DAILEY & CO., 145 Fulton street, New York.



**Hamburg-American Pack Co**

**STEAMSHIPS.**  
**ALLEMANNA**, Capt. W. Bardus,  
**BAVARIA**, Captain J. Meyer,  
**BORUSSIA**, Captain N. C. Franze  
**CIMBRIA**, Captain P. H. Haack,  
**GERMANIA**, Captain H. F. Schwensen,  
**HAMMONIA**, Captain E. Meler  
**HOLSATIA**, Captain H. Ehlers,  
**SAXONIA**, Captain H. E. Kier,  
**TEUTONIA**, Captain A. Barends,  
**WESTPHALIA**, Captain N. Trautmann,  
**SILESIA** (building),  
 of about 3,000 tons burthen,  
 will leave every week as follows:

From	From	From	
Steamer	Hamburg	Southampton	
Germania	Wed., Nov. 11. Fri., Nov. 13. Tu., Dec. 12.	Allemanna	Wed., Nov. 18. Fri., Nov. 20. Tu., Dec. 19.
Holsatia	Wed., Nov. 25. Fri., Nov. 27. Tu., Dec. 26.	Cimbria	Wed., Dec. 2. Fri., Dec. 4. Tu., Dec. 11.
Westphalia	Wed., Dec. 9. Fri., Dec. 11. Tu., Dec. 18.		

**PASSAGE PRICES**  
 From Hamburg, \$40 gold | From New York, \$38 gold  
 Children under ten years of age half price.  
 In New York these Steamers sail from the Hamburg Steamship Pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken.  
**KUNHARDT & CO.**, General Agents,  
 No. 61 Broad st., cor. of Beaver st., New York

**JOHN R. ACKERMAN & SON,****TAILORS,**

No. 763 BROADWAY, 1

Bet. Eighth and Ninth Sts. New York.

Army, Navy, and Citizens' Clothing.

**REMOVAL.****THE EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.**

Have removed to their new and elegant store, No. 294 BOWERY, between Houston and Bleecker streets.  
 Their new and spacious FACTORY is now in full operation, which will enable them to fill all orders promptly. Their improved No. 2 and No. 3 MACHINES for FAMILY and MANUFACTURING purposes is not only equal, but superior, to any other machines in market. Agents wanted. Liberal discount allowed.

**EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.,**  
No. 294 BOWERY, N. Y.**ARMY AND NAVY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.**

A. FLIEGE, Merchant and Military Tailor, No. 688 Broadway, New York.  
 MR. FLIEGE calls the attention of the United States Army and Navy, and the N. G. S. N. Y., to his unsurpassed facilities for the making to order of MILITARY CLOTHING of the MOST APPROVED STYLE and WORKMANSHIP. Positive attention given always to the LATEST REGULATIONS. Moderate rates and a perfect fit guaranteed. Instructions for measuring sent immediately on application. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

A. FLIEGE,  
Merchant and Military Tailor,  
688 Broadway, New York, in the Pavilion Building.**POLLARD & LEIGHTON,**

No. 101 Tremont St., Boston,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

**MILITARY GOODS.****NAVY CAPS,****EPAULETS,****KNOTS,****SWORDS,****BELTS,****LACES,****EMBROIDERIES.****TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.**

No. 6 Maiden Lane, New York,

IMPORTERS,

Have constantly in Stock,

**SWORDS, SASHES,****EMBROIDERIES, EPAULETS,**

Full Dress Regulation ARMY HATS,

NAVY LACES, etc., etc.

**STETSON HOUSE,**

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

G. A. STETSON Jr.,

PROPRIETOR.

Open on or about the 15th of May.

**ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS****JOSEPH THOMSON,**

Merchant and Military Tailor

No. 470 Broadway, N. Y.

Late Spence &amp; Thompson, and Richardson, Spence and Thompson.

Makes to order FASHIONABLE GARMENTS

FOR GENTLEMEN'S CITIZENS' DRESS, AND

UNIFORMS FOR OFFICERS OF THE ARMY

AND NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

DIRECTIONS FOR MEASURING SENT BY MAIL, when required.

**J. N. GIMBREDE,**

Card Engraver and Manufact'g Stationer,

588 AND 872 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Samples of our newest styles of  
WEDDING CARDS and MONOGRAMS  
Sent by mail. Also designs, if the order will follow.**SOMETHING QUITE NEW****IN MONOGRAMS,**JUST INTRODUCED AT GIMBREDE'S.  
THE GROTESQUE OR COMIC MONOGRAM,  
Now in use in the best society abroad.  
Samples to be seen at

588 AND 872 BROADWAY

**AT GIMBREDE'S,**CARDS FOR BIRTH-DAY PARTIES,  
CARDS FOR WEDDINGS,  
CARDS FOR SILVER WEDDINGS,  
CARDS FOR GOLDEN WEDDINGS.**WALTHAM WATCHES.**

These watches are by far the best of this style made in this country, and warranted to satisfy the most exacting demand or beauty, finish and accuracy.

IN THIS COUNTRY THE MANUFACTURE OF THESE FINE GRADE WATCHES IS NOT EVEN ATTEMPTED, EXCEPT AT WALTHAM.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING JEWELLERS.

T. B. Hynner & Co., 189 Broadway, N. Y.  
 JEWELERS AND DEALERS IN ALL GRADES OF WALTHAM  
 WATCHES AT LOWEST PRICES.

Special attention is called to the very fine 1/2 plate watches, made at Waltham, which we warrant shall satisfy the most exacting demand for beauty, finish and accuracy.

**PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.**

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C.,  
 WASHINGTON, April 12, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until two o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, the 23rd day of May next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines, at the following stations, from July 1, 1869, to June 30, 1870, viz:  
**PORTSMOUTH**, New Hampshire  
**CHARLESTOWN**, Massachusetts  
**BROOKLYN**, New York  
**PHILADELPHIA**, Pennsylvania  
**WASHINGTON CITY**, District of Columbia  
**GOSPORT**, near Norfolk, Virginia  
**GROUND CITY**, Illinois  
**PENSACOLA**, Florida  
 Each Ration to consist of twelve ounces of Pork or Bacon, or one pound and four ounces of Salt or Fresh Beef; eighteen ounces of Soft Bread or Flour, or twelve ounces of Hard Bread, or one pound and four ounces of Corn Meal; and to every one hundred rations, fifteen pounds of Beans or Peas, or ten pounds of Rice or Hominy; ten pounds of green Coffee, or eight pounds of roasted (or roasted and ground) Coffee, or one pound and eight ounces Tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of Vinegar; one pound and four ounces of Adamantine or Star Candles; four pounds of Soap; three pounds and twelve ounces of Salt, and four ounces of Pepper.

The Rations are to be delivered upon the order of the commanding officer of each station; the Fresh Beef, either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal proportion of hind and fore quarters—necks and kidney tallow to be excluded; the Pork No. 1 prime Mess Pork; the Flour known as Extra Superfine in the market of the place where the station is located; the Coffee good Rio; the Sugar good New Orleans, or its equivalent; and the Beans, Vinegar, Candles, Soap, salt, etc., to be of good quality.

All subject to inspection.  
 All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee: The undersigned, of \_\_\_\_\_, in the State of \_\_\_\_\_, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of \_\_\_\_\_, for rations as above described be accepted, he or they will, within ten days of the receipt of the contract at the post office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said \_\_\_\_\_ shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said \_\_\_\_\_ and that which may be accepted.

Witness: A. B., Guarantor.

E. F., Guarantor.

I hereby certify that the above-named \_\_\_\_\_ are known to me as men of property, and are able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States district Judge, United States district attorney, or collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Rations," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK,

Major and Quartermaster.

**PROPOSALS.****PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.**

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C.,  
 WASHINGTON, April 20, 1869.  
 SEALED PROPOSALS, for each class, separately, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, the 27th day of May next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps from the 1st of July, 1869, to the 30th of June, 1870, the following supplies to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pa., free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be required:

**CLASS NO. 1.**

12,000 yards of sky blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 64 inches wide, and to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed).  
 5,000 yards of dark blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 64 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed).  
 1,000 yards dark blue twilled Cloth, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed).  
 200 yards scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal dyed) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

**CLASS NO. 2.**

4,000 yards 6-5 dark blue Flannel, for oversacks, all wool, (indigo wool dyed), 64 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.  
 13,000 yards 3-4 dark blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo wool dyed), 27 inches wide, to weigh 6 1/2 ounces per yard.  
 1,000 grey Blankets, all wool, to weigh 4 1/2 pounds each, to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.  
 5,000 pairs of woollen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarns, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pair, free from grease.

**CLASS NO. 3.**

3,000 yards white Linen, for pants, 80 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.  
 5,000 yards white Linen for shirts, 80 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.  
 14,000 yards Canton Flannel for drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.  
 3,500 yards Cotton Ticking for bedsacks, 36 inches wide.

**CLASS NO. 4.**

650 Uniform caps, complete, except pompons.  
 650 Pompons, red worsted, ball shape, and 5 inches in circumference.  
 2,400 Fatigue caps, with covers, to be made of blue cloth, (indigo wool dyed).  
 800 Stocks.  
 3,000 Fatigue cap ornaments.

**CLASS NO. 5.**

400 gross Coat Buttons, (eagle).  
 250 gross Jacket Buttons, (eagle).  
 125 gross Vest Buttons, (eagle).  
 500 pairs Yellow Metal Crescent and Scale Straps.  
 600 sets Epauletes, Bullion, for privates.  
 5,000 yards Yellow Binding.  
 2,000 yards Red Cord.  
 25 Swords for Sergeants.  
 20 Swords for Musicians.  
 150 Batter Drum Heads.  
 200 Snare Drum Heads.  
 100 Drum Cords.  
 50 sets Drum Snarers.  
 20 Boxwood "B" Fifes.  
 20 Drums, complete.

**CLASS NO. 6.**

9,000 pairs Army Boots, infantry pattern.  
**CLASS NO. 7.**  
 400 Cartridge Boxes, with Magazines.  
 700 Bayonet Scabbards, with Frogs attached.  
 700 Percussion Cap Pouches.  
 600 Knapsacks.

**CLASS NO. 8.**

For making and trimming the following articles, viz:  
 Watch Coats.  
 Uniform Coats, for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.  
 Fatigue Coats, for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.  
 Woollen Pants, for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.  
 Linen Pants, for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.  
 Flannel Shirts.  
 Linen Shirts.  
 Drawers.  
 Flannel Socks.  
 Red and blue Jackets, for boys.  
 Red Sacks.

The above-mentioned articles must conform in all respects to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster Marine Corps, Marine Barrack, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Marine Corps, 226 South Fourth street, Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, New York; and Boston, Massachusetts, where they can be examined; and whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will fill the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payments will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order until the second order is filled, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee.

**FORM OF GUARANTEE.**

The undersigned, of \_\_\_\_\_, in the State of \_\_\_\_\_, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of \_\_\_\_\_, for supplies as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said \_\_\_\_\_ shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said \_\_\_\_\_ and that which may be accepted.

Witness: A. B., Guarantor.

E. F., Guarantor.

I hereby certify that the above-named \_\_\_\_\_ are known to me as men of property, and are able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

The bidders' place of business or manufacturing establishment must be especially stated in the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Supplies for the Marine Corps," and addressed to

MAJOR WILLIAM B. SLACK,

Quartermaster, U. S. M. C.

**PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.**

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C.,  
 WASHINGTON, April 27, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Thursday, June 3, 1869, at two o'clock P. M., for supplying wood and coal to the U. S. Marine Corps at the following places during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870; the wood to be good merchantable oak, and to be delivered, piled, measured, and inspected at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks, as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States. The coal to be, best white ash anthracite egg coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, to be weighed, inspected, and delivered at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States, and both wood and coal to be furnished upon the monthly or quarterly requisition of the commanding officer, showing the quantities required agreeably to regulations, viz:

At Washington City, D. C., 225 tons of Coal, 50 cords of Wood.

At Portsmouth, N. H., 125 tons of Coal, 150 cords of Wood.

At Charlestown, Mass., 150 tons of Coal, 150 cords of Wood.

At Brooklyn, N. Y., 250 tons of Coal, 150 cords of Wood.

At Philadelphia, Pa., 125 tons of Coal, 120 cords of Wood.

At Gosport, Va., 75 tons of Coal, 75 cords of Wood.

At Pensacola, Fla., 125 cords of Wood.

Payments will be made upon the receipt of accounts duly authenticated by the commanding officers of the posts at which the wood or coal has been delivered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids considered unreasonable.

A guarantee, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or United States Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

To be indorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK,

Major and Quartermaster.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1869.

THE prize steamer *Atlanta*, advertised on the 27th of April is withdrawn from sale.

A. E. BORIE,

Secretary of the Navy.

**U. S. NAVAL.**

O. H. Pierson, Auctioneer.  
 Will be sold by JOHN G. PERZEL & CO.,

SATURDAY, May 8th,  
 at 12 o'clock, at Navy-yard, Brooklyn, (By order of Rear-Admiral S. W. Godon, commandant), U. S. (Iron) Prize Steamship,

MEMPHIS,  
 as she now lies. Can be examined. Inventory seen by application at the office of the Commandant at the Navy-yard,

Or at the office of the Auctioneers,  
 113 Pearl St., (Hanover Square).

**NAVY DEPARTMENT.**

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1869.

The Navy Department will offer for sale the iron prize steamer *Memphis* as she now lies at the U. S. Navy-yard, New York, on the 5th day of May next, at 12 o'clock P. M.

The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of that yard.

The whole amount of the purchase money must be paid at the time of the adjudication, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy-yard within ten days from the day of sale.

A. E. BORIE,

Secretary of the Navy.

New York, April 1, 1869.

THE Copartnership of MERWIN, TAYLOR & SIMPKINS terminates this day, by mutual consent.

Charles Taylor is alone authorized to close up the business of the firm.

(Signed)

JOSEPH MERWIN,

CHARLES TAYLOR,

CHAS. H. SIMPKINS.

By JOHN SIMPKINS, Att'y.

THIS is to certify, that a Limited Copartnership, under and by virtue of the statutes of the State of New York, has this day been formed.

That the name or firm under which said copartnership is to be conducted is MERWIN & HULBERT.

That the general nature of the business is the carrying on of a Fire-Arms, Ammunition, and Commission business.

Joseph Merwin and William A. Hulbert, both of the City of Brooklyn, State of New York, are the General Partners; Henry C. Hulbert and Milan Hulbert, both of the City of Brooklyn, State of New York, are the Special Partners; said Henry C. Hulbert, and said Milan Hulbert, have together and equally contributed and paid in the sum of Fifty thousand dollars in cash, to the capital of said company.

The said copartnership is to commence April 1, 1869, and to terminate January 1, 1873.

Dated April 1, 1869.

JOSEPH MERWIN, General Partners.

WM. A. HULBERT, General Partners.

HENRY C. HULBERT, Special Partners.

MILAN HULBERT, Special Partners.

\$20 A DAY to Male and Female  
 Agents to introduce the BUCKEYE \$20 SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE in the market sold for less than \$40. All others are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

J. C. F. DEECKEN

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

**MILITARY GOODS**

NO. 160 CANAL STREET,

NEAR BOWERY, NEW YORK.

NEAR PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID  
 TO THE MANUFACTURE OF FULL  
 DRESS AND FATIGUE CAPS, ETC., FOR  
 THE TRADE.



# Important to Officers of the Navy.

WE ARE NOW FULLY PREPARED TO SUPPLY THE

## NEW NAVY CAP DEVICE AND CORD,

and our patrons may depend upon getting the exact regulation from us. Our Ornaments are made from **PURE COIN SILVER** and the **FINEST GOLD BULLION**, and will bear the closest scrutiny.

Having received advance drawings direct from the Navy Department, we are now ready to furnish the rich Embroidery for

**ADMIRALS' COAT COLLARS, CUFFS, AND SWORD BELTS,**

which we warrant to be made of the purest material, and in a style unexcelled in this country.

We have also now ready for delivery

**THE SPLENDIDLY-EMBROIDERED NEW REGULATION SHOULDER-KNOTS,**

**MASTERS, ENSIGNS, AND MIDSHIPMEN.**

ALL WARRANTED EXACTLY REGULATION. MANUFACTURED IN THE BEST MANNER AND OF THE FINEST MATERIAL.

**BENT & BUSH,**

CORNER COURT AND WASHINGTON STS., BOSTON.



OUR U. S. ARMY

### REGULATION CAP, FOR ENLISTED MEN,

Is made from pure indigo blue broadcloth, manufactured expressly for us, of medium weight and peculiarly handsome (shade, and possesses the quality so earnestly desired by every man who wears a military cap, viz., a perfectly fast color, and we agree to refund the money in every instance, where a Cap of our manufacture either fades or turns color.

Our prices for the above are:

For Cap and Cover.....	\$3 00
Cap without Cover.....	2 50
Twelve Caps and Covers.....	30 00
Twelve Caps without Covers.....	24 00

\* Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

**BENT & BUSH,**

Corner Court and Washington Streets, Boston.

### THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., SILVERSMITHS OF PROVIDENCE, R. I. STERLING SILVER WARE

AND

**Fine Electro-Plated Ware.**

THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., OF PROVIDENCE, R. I., having the largest manufactory of Solid Silver Ware in the world, with the most improved machinery, and employing the most skilled labor, are enabled to offer an unequalled variety of new and beautiful designs in DINNER SERVICES, TEA SERVICES, and every article specially adapted for HOLIDAY and BRIDAL GIFTS. They offer also their well-known and unrivalled NICKEL SILVER ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, which they have introduced new patterns of rare elegance. The Solid Silver is guaranteed to be of sterling purity by U. S. Mint assay. The Electro-Plate is guaranteed to be superior to the finest Sheffield ware. Orders received from the Trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.

Trade Mark  
for  
Silver.



In addition to the foregoing, attention is suggested to the peculiar fitness of the wares produced by this Company for Army Post and Field uses. The excellence of material and strength of structure, as well as simple elegance of design, render many of the Tea and Dinner Services, in all respects, the most desirable

**TABLE EQUIPMENT FOR FAMILY OR MESS.**

The productions of the Company are sold in New York by

TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 and 552 Broadway.  
STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John street.  
J. E. CALDWELL & Co., Philadelphia.

On either of which houses orders will be promptly attended to, and dispatched to any Army Post in the country.



### OUR ARTILLERY CAP, FOR ENLISTED MEN,

Is made from the same material, and is sold on the same terms and guarantee, as the Army Regulation Cap. It differs in style from the latter by being made considerably higher behind, which causes the cap to fall gracefully forward on the visor, bringing the top prominently in view. Our large stock and unequalled facilities allow us to fill orders by mail or express, for one cap or one thousand at once.

PRICES.

For single Cap and Cover.....	\$3 00
For single Cap without Cover.....	2 50
Twelve Caps and Covers.....	30 00
Twelve Caps without Covers.....	24 00

\* Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

**BENT & BUSH,**

Corner Court and Washington Streets, Boston.

### KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO. Of the City of New York.

HOME OFFICE, No. 161 BROADWAY.

ASSETS, nearly	\$5 000,000
New Members Insured in 1867	10,284
Amount Insured in 1867	\$32,000,000
Total Income for 1867	2,050,000
Amount paid to widows and orphans of deceased members in 1867	250,000

### Army and Navy Officers Insured by this Company without Extra Charge of Premium.

The inducements offered by this Company to this class of insurers are the most liberal. MANY OF THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY HAVE POLICIES IN THE KNICKERBOCKER. For information, apply at the Home Office, or to the Branch Offices in Chicago, Baltimore, Savannah, New Orleans, Memphis, and San Francisco. General Agencies in every State.

GEORGE F. SNIFFEN, Secretary.

ERASTUS LYMAN, President.

### HORSTMANN, BROTHERS & CO., FIFTH AND CHERRY STS., PHILADELPHIA, 540 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, 94 RUE D'HAUTEVILLE, PARIS, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF MILITARY AND NAVAL GOODS.

A large assortment constantly on hand, and according to Regulations, for the use of Officers in all branches of the Service. Orders by mail will receive our prompt attention. CAP ORNAMENTS and CORDS, GOLD LOOPS, LACES and CLOTH, conforming to the NEW NAVY REGULATIONS, Now Ready.

**REGALIA, CHURCH, and THEATRICAL GOODS.**

FIREMEN'S EQUIPMENTS. RAILROAD COMPANIES supplied with Caps, Buttons, etc., for the uniforming of Employees. FENCING MATERIALS and BOXING GLOVES. SILK, BUNTING and MUSLIN FLAGS. BANNERS made to order. Agents for AMERICAN BUNTING.

### J. M. Varian & Son,

(SUCCESSORS TO F. B. BALDWIN),

**Clothing and Furnishing Warehouse,**

Nos. 70 & 72 Bowery (near Canal St.), New York.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO THE MANUFACTURE OF  
**MILITARY CLOTHING,**

FOR WHICH THEY SOLICIT THE PATRONAGE OF THEIR FRIENDS IN THE  
**ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD.**

Constantly on hand EPAULETS, SWORDS, SHOULDER STRAPS, BELTS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

### POLLAK & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF GENUINE



ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE 1839.

ESTABLISHED IN NEW YORK 1857.

### Meerscham Goods,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ALSO, REPAIRING, BOILING AND AMBER WORK DONE.

STORES: { No. 519 BROADWAY, under St. Nicholas Hotel.  
              { No. 27 JOHN STREET, middle of the block.

Send for DIAGRAMS and PRICE LIST to Letter-box 5,846.

### DEVLIN & CO.,

**EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,**

Nos. 459 & 461 BROADWAY, Corner GRAND ST.

AND

Nos. 258 & 260 BROADWAY, Cor. WARREN ST.,  
NEW YORK.

Unsurpassed facilities in the production of Military Clothing enables us to supply the NATIONAL GUARD, also OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, with Uniforms of best style and workmanship promptly and at moderate prices.

**ALPHEUS D. KIRK,  
ARMY AND NAVY TAILOR.**  
No. 48 FULTON STREET, N. Y.

UNIFORMS FOR OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINE CORPS made to order in the most approved style from the Best French and English cloths imported. A strict regard to the latest regulations observed at all times. Also, on hand—for civilian wear—a choice selection of the present popular styles of Scotch Coatings and Cassimeres for FALL and WINTER. Circulars containing instructions for measuring, by which a perfect fit can be obtained, will be forwarded upon application.